

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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By The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1917—VOL. IX, NO. 97

PRICE, TWO CENTS

CONSTITUTION OF FINLAND IS NOW CONFIRMED

Russian Manifesto Orders Application of the Constitution and Grants Amnesty to All Political Prisoners

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—By direction of the Government, the Tsar and Tsaritsa are to be brought to Tsarskoe Selo under arrest and the Government has ordered General Alexeoff, chief of staff, to place a detachment at the disposal of certain members of the Duma who have been sent to Mohileff, where the former Tsar is staying, as a guard for His Majesty.

The position as to Finland has developed further. A manifesto has been issued confirming the Constitution of Finland, ordering its application and granting amnesty to all political prisoners.

The Finnish Diet will assemble on April 4.

General political amnesty has been issued in the following ukase: "Yielding to imperious demands of national conscience in the name of historical justice and in commemoration of the definite triumph of the new regime, founded upon right and liberty, we order general political amnesty."

General Russky has given in an interview his version of the circumstances attending the abdication of the Tsar. It was on March 14 that he learned the Tsar was going to Pskoff, General Russky having previously heard from headquarters that His Majesty was starting for Tsarskoe Selo. On his arrival the Tsar proved to be well aware of what had happened, and informed General Russky he had decided to give way and to grant a responsible Ministry.

General Russky, knowing that this compromise was too late, conversed on the telephone with M. Roudzianko for two hours, the Duma's president convincing him finally that the Tsar must abdicate. This was in the early morning of March 15th.

General Russky then communicated by telegram with General Alexeoff and the commanders-in-chief of the various fronts, including Grand Duke Nicholas, and received replies unan-

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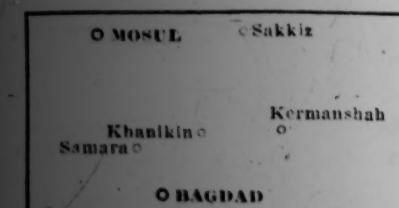
OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The Anglo-French armies, advancing on a wide front, are now in touch with the Hindenburg line, practically from Lille to Reims. The British troops have occupied some 40 or more villages to the south and southeast of Peronne, but this in itself does not amount to much, especially as in every case the Germans have reduced these to rubble heaps.

To the north between the Nieuve and Arras and to the south along the valley of the Ailette where the river running midway between La Fère and Soissons empties itself into the Oise, the German rearguards are offering a more determined resistance. But the most interesting incident in yesterday's fighting is the occupation, after a fierce struggle, of Jussy by the French. Jussy lies on the southern bank of the Crozat Canal, which runs from the Somme to the Oise, leaving the former river some five miles east of Ham, and some eight miles below St. Quentin, and entering the Oise a few miles southwest of La Fère.

The little town lies on the bank of the canal and upon one of the main roads from St. Quentin to Soissons, and also just in the angle formed by the railway lines where the line from St. Quentin to Tergnier joins that from Amiens through Chaulnes and Noyon to Tergnier. It therefore comes perilously near cutting the communication between St. Quentin and La Fère, itself the hinge of the new German line, and this alone would account for the apparently desperate fighting on the part of the Germans to retain it.

The only other news of importance is the advance of a Russian column which has driven the Turks out of Sakkiz, and advancing from there has crossed the Persia-Mesopotamia frontier, almost on a level with Mosul. If, therefore, this advance can be maintained the Turks at Samara must retire precipitately, as the Russians are now almost as near to Mosul as they are themselves.



Chief points on Tigris and Persian front where British and Russian forces continue to advance are shown in this diagram.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A communiqué issued in Sofia yesterday states that several new enemy

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REICHSTAG VIEWS VARY REGARDING GERMAN POSITION

Great Distress Said to Prevail in Wide Circles—Reported Critical Situation Denied

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The debate in the Reichstag yesterday on the second reading of the estimates of the Ministry of Interior turned on the economic situation. Herr Hock, Socialist, stated that great distress prevailed in wide circles in Germany and Dr. Stresemann, National Liberal, said Germany's economic situation continued to become worse and it would be foolish to deny it.

Dr. Helfferich, however, said the people had passed through hard weeks but denied that matters were critical, and declared Germany would resume commercial relations with other countries despite the Paris conference. The adaptation of German economic life to war was accelerated and strengthened by the auxiliary civilian law, he said. The collapse of a number of minor industries through the war had involved a loss of valuable economic assets, but measures had been taken for the transition period after the war with a view to a second reconstruction of the economic fabric.

Fortunately fears concerning the possible effects of the restricted supply of foodstuffs and severe burden

(Continued on page six, column two)

GREETING FROM BRITAIN TO BE SENT TO RUSSIA

Need for Immediate Settlement of Irish Question to Be Emphasized in House of Commons—Electoral Reform Issue

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Greetings from the British Parliament to the new Russian Parliament were moved in the House of Commons this afternoon by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. A. Bonar Law.

"It is too soon," he said, "to feel confident that the new Russian Government has laid a foundation on which liberty will have wisdom and justice as companions—but it is not too soon to send friendly greetings."

"The events in Russia arrested the attention of the whole world and remind one of the earlier days of the French Revolution."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he had compassion for the Tsar, "who for three years was a loyal ally, and whose burden had been too heavy for him."

Mr. Asquith, seconding Mr. Bonar Law, said the "momentous events in Russia are such a kind as to deserve and demand special and immediate recognition."

(Continued on page six, column seven)

CAR EMBARGOES BEING DECREASED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Lloyd George, Prime Minister, will move and Mr. Asquith will second this motion of greeting to Russia:

"That this House sends to the Duma its fraternal greeting and tenders its congratulations upon the establishment among them of free institutions, in full confidence that they will lead—not only to the rapid and happy progress of the Russian Nation, but to the prosecution, with renewed steadfastness and vigor, of the war against the stronghold of autocratic militarism which threatens the liberty of Europe."

An important motion which will also be taken today in the Lower House will be moved by Sir Henry Dalton as follows:

"That having regard to the state of affairs in Ireland and the supreme importance to the Allies' cause of a satisfactory settlement being effected without further delay it is in the opinion of the House, imperative that the Government should take such steps as may be necessary to achieve this end."

Mr. Asquith gave notice last night of the following motion:

"That this House records its thanks to Mr. Speaker for presiding over the electoral reform conference and is of opinion that legislation should promptly be introduced on the lines of resolutions reported from the conference."

Lord Fisher made a second speech in the House of Lords yesterday, a speech even shorter than that of 1915. Rising immediately the House met he said: "My Lords when our country is in great jeopardy as she now is it is not a time to tarnish great reputations and to discover our supposed weaknesses to the enemy; so I shall not discuss the Dardanelles report. I shall await the end of the war when all the truth can be made known."

Lord Fisher immediately left the House after speaking.

In the House of Commons it was denied that Lord Milner interfered in Russian politics either directly or indirectly while in Petrograd.

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE IS HELD IN LONDON

India Has Its Own Representatives at Imperial Conference for First Time—Will Vote in Same Way as Other States

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A preliminary meeting of the Imperial War Conference was held yesterday at the Colonial Office, Mr. Walter Long, Colonial Secretary, presiding. The conference was attended in addition to the representatives of the Dominions

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(Continued on page six, column two)

GOVERNOR URGES HOME GUARD FOR THE BAY STATE

Special Message Sent to Legislature Today Advocating Provision for Such an Organization

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BONDS OF WEST INDIES AND THE UNITED STATES

Many Islanders Have Relatives in Latter Country—Comparatively Few Natives of Islands Are of Danish Descent

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I.—Among the inhabitants of the three islands lately acquired by the United States by purchase from Denmark there is a great pro-American feeling. There is, nevertheless, among many of the middle class, despite this sympathy for the United States and things American, an important following who love Denmark, her flag and institutions, regret that a change had to come, and make no secret that they submit to the inevitable. But it is of much significance that among these people there is a kind of relief to know that it placed them with the only other power they would care to go to.

There are comparatively few natives of Danish descent in the islands, and in St. Thomas only about 3 per cent of the population speak Danish; in St. Croix the percentage is much greater. The inhabitants of these islands must of necessity be classed with the English-speaking peoples of the globe, for, though the language of the Bard of Avon be not spoken in the purity that enhances it in the highest literary circles, it is the vehicle of thought and speech of the large majority of the Danish West Indies, and on the whole it is spoken very well.

There is many a bond of union with America—hardly a family that has not a relative or a friend in the States. The average man knows nothing of Danish history, but the same person is pretty well posted in American and English affairs. We are in such close proximity to America—the greater part of our imports come from America—that physically we belong to America, and now the political connection makes the union complete.

The Colonial Council for St. Thomas and St. John is composed of 15 members, 11 popular members elected by those persons possessing the franchise, and four Crown members, nominated by the King to represent those of the population who do not possess the franchise. The right of voting for representatives is vested in every native of the male sex or male stranger of unblemished character, who has resided at least two years in either island prior to the election; and who has had an income for the previous year of \$300 or owns a property yielding a yearly revenue of \$60. There is a Municipal Committee composed of members of the Colonial Council.

Laws and ordinances before receiving Royal sanction are placed before the Council, some legislation solely that the Council's opinion may be had. Some measures cannot be rejected, others may be. Legislation for purely local matters can be passed by the Council, and, being authorized by the Danish West Indies Government, the laws go into effect provisionally, Royal sanction being obtained later.

Some years ago a franc and bit money system was introduced by the Government. A franc is 20 cents and 100 bits make a franc. For taxes and duties, and shipping dues and everything official, this system was used, but in the commerce and everything outside officialdom dollars and cents were used.

Religious freedom has been enjoyed in these islands; the Lutheran is the State church but all others are recognized or tolerated. The Roman Catholic, Anglican, Moravian (Dutch) Reformed and Wesleyan Methodist are recognized; the Seventh Day Adventist and Gospel Mission are also well represented.

The town of Charlotte Amalia (St. Thomas) is clean, but it can be made much cleaner. There are three main gutters. It would not be difficult to flush them daily in the dry season, by the use of windmills. The water supply is poor, but the formation and position of the hills could be utilized to assist in the making of reservoirs to supply the town. Some measures ought to be adopted to bring the sale of fish, meat and bread up to date.

The island of St. Thomas is entirely different from St. John and St. Croix. The two last named are agricultural, though St. John is undeveloped. It is safe, therefore, to predict a bright future for them. In St. Thomas there is no agriculture, nor is there any prospect that agriculture could flourish here, as the soil is too poor. The very life of St. Thomas is from its port, and if that be closed, or high port charges demanded from steamers seeking its shores for oil, coal, water or provisions, its doom is sealed, and it will in a short time be of lesser importance than St. John is now.

It is the fervent hope of the St. Thomasians that the American Government will leave the port as it is, even if a naval station be established here. The English have a naval station at Bermuda, and yet the port is not closed. St. Lucia was a naval station for years, yet it was a coaling station for all callers.

While recognizing the fact that the United States acquired the sovereignty of these islands for their own requirements and paid a full price for them, it is the hope of the St. Thomasians—and they love this spot with patriotic devotion—that America will assist them to protect the commerce that still remains, and they hope it will prove an easy matter for a statesman to fix a naval station here, and with rigorous laws and severe penalties, isolate it from the commercial portion.

PLAN OF CONCERT OF NATIONS URGED BY CALIFORNIANS

Stanford Group Calls for Government Aid Toward an International Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—While there is considerable military, naval and general precautionary activity on the Pacific Coast wherever the arm of the Federal Government reaches, and while the action of President Wilson in severing diplomatic relations with Germany is universally approved, the Pacific Coast has thus far taken the present international situation with great calmness. As the question comes to be more thoroughly thought out, however, opinion is beginning to crystallize and take form in the initiation of public movements.

Perhaps the most notable constructive proposal that has been put forward in an attempt to add something to the clarity and ultimate solution of the present situation, comes from a group at Stanford University headed by Prof. Edward Krehbiel. It is the purpose of this group to urge the carrying forward of President Wilson's proposal to supplement the balance of power by a concert of nations.

Believing that any settlement that would restore the status quo would be inimical to the future of mankind, this group calls upon the United States to throw the whole weight of its influence at this moment toward the formation of some form of international organization.

"Under the current conception of righteousness as something national, maintained by force, the only means that the combined wisdom of men has tried for keeping the peace, is the balance of power," says the pronouncement issued by Professor Krehbiel. "Preparedness is the best insurance against war." Peace results from an equilibrium of nations. But, alas! while declaiming about the equilibrium as the safeguard of peace, each nation is in practice defeating its effective operation by seeking to be better armed than every other, in a word, seeking to tilt the balance in its favor. Thus the equilibrium is unstable, is no equilibrium at all. Every increase of strength by one power must be met by a counter-increase of every other in order to maintain the balance. Thus what promised to be a solution becomes a burden, and a menace and eventually leads, as it has always led, to war.

The balance of power is therefore a fraud as a method of maintaining peace. It rests on competing force, and competing force knows of no method of solution except war. Not so with the concert of power. Denying at the outset that righteousness is national and competitive, it holds that righteousness is universal and cooperative. And if this righteousness is to be sustained, force must cease to be national and competitive, and become cooperative. Then there will no longer be force versus force, with the evil brood of consequences such as 'might makes right' or the trampling on weak states, but instead a united force put behind the common human ideal of justice."

BRITAIN TAKES OVER JUTE STOCKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, ENGLAND—The Army Council announce, under the Defense of the Realm Regulations, that they take possession of all unsold stocks of raw jute in the United Kingdom and intend to take possession of any unsold stocks that may arrive after Feb. 16. The effect of this order is to prohibit all dealings in raw jute on spot, in transit, or in course of shipment to England. Owners of such stocks are required to make returns to the Director of Army Contracts of their holding of jute.

Dealing in jute for the purpose of storing in India or for shipment from India direct to allied or neutral countries are not prohibited. Similarly no embargo is placed on dealings in jute which is in stock in allied or neutral countries or is now in course of transit thereto.

Spinners who desire to purchase supplies of raw jute in addition to that supplied for yarns and cloth should apply to the Director, War Department, Jute Goods Depot, Dundee.

A recent census which has been taken by the War Office of the stocks of raw jute in the country, shows that visible supplies are sufficient to maintain production for the current year at the same rate as last year, provided that certain measures are taken to safeguard supplies to firms who have comparatively small supplies in reserve. In view of the importance of economizing tonnage, the Government has, therefore, decided to prohibit all imports of jute on private account until further notice.

As soon as it is decided to allow further imports on private account, permits will be granted to spinners to purchase through the ordinary channels up to certain specified quantities. In the meantime, in order to prevent inflation in the price of unsold stocks already in this country or now afloat, the Government are taking over all such stocks at a valuation based upon the market prices ruling during the last few weeks. These stocks will be resold to spinners at fixed prices as necessity arises.

The Army Council has appointed Mr. George Malcolm, who will act in an honorary capacity, to assist Mr. James Beattie, Director of the War Department, Jute Goods Depot, to carry out the purchase and distribution of unsold stocks.

WHAT BRITAIN CAN DO TO HELP POST-WAR TRADE

Birmingham Committee Proposes Changes in Commercial and Industrial Policy—More Efficient Cooperation Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND—The report of the special committee appointed by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce to consider the commercial and industrial policy of the United Kingdom after the war has been published. In making the report the committee has kept specially in view the recommendations of the Paris economic conference and other questions regarding commercial and industrial policy referred to the Government committee.

German commercial efficiency, the committee points out, was due in a large measure to their customs tariff. Britain's greatest problem today, they consider, is the practice of limiting output. They are of opinion that the first necessary reform to secure industrial and commercial efficiency is an improvement in the relations between capital and labor, it being contended that for an insured adequate remuneration labor should produce as much as possible. This change, it is considered, can best be accomplished by arrangements between associations of employers and trade unions. The committee urge, however, that unless assurance can be given that capital and labor are working effectively to this end, the Government should intervene and offer its services in bringing the parties together. The committee also recommend that the Government should give every encouragement to traders to organize themselves in their respective trades, with a view to obtaining more efficient cooperation.

Proceeding to deal with the question of restoration and restitution after the war, the committee recommend that the Government be urged to insist that the Allies accept only such terms of peace as will enforce a compulsory undertaking by the enemy to make the required restoration. It is recommended that reparation should be exacted for damage done to Great Britain by aircraft or bombardment from the sea. That in the case of raw materials, such as minerals, restoration, as far as possible, should be made in kind, but in the case of industrial and agricultural plants restoration should be liable to be made in kind or in money value according to the economic requirements of Great Britain. Restitution for losses to the mercantile fleet, it is considered, should be made ton for ton out of approved tonnage in Allied, neutral, or enemy ports.

For a period of seven years after the war the committee recommend that the most favored nation treatment should be denied to enemy countries, and further that, during this period, the Entente Allies should agree to enter into no commerce or shipping treaty or convention which does not provide for equal or reciprocal treatment of their respective countries.

Regarding the conservation of natural resources, the committee recommend that the Allied governments should, as soon as practicable, prepare complete statements of their natural resources, together with particulars of home consumption and export. Further recommendations are made to the distribution of these resources; regarding the position of enemy subjects and persons of enemy origin in relation to commerce.

In order to defend Great Britain and her allies against "dumping," and other similar competitive methods stringent recommendations are made whereby imports into the territories of the Allied countries would be prohibited except under a license.

In regard to shipping, it is recommended that during the period of reconstruction after the war the whole of the trade between the Allied ports should be regarded as "coastwise," and that no enemy ships should be permitted to carry goods between one Allied port and another, enemy shipping being restricted to carrying such merchandise and passengers to and from the United Kingdom as are brought from or destined for neutral or enemy ports.

Certain recommendations are made as to the employment of enemy subjects, and means of safeguarding the control to the United Kingdom and the British dominions of raw materials are considered, whereby aliens could only secure an interest in British resources under license.

With a view to securing new markets and recovering lost home and continental trade, the committee recommend that the consular service should be reorganized. The Government is also urged to prepare a general customs tariff of duties to be imposed on imports into the United Kingdom. The unification of commercial laws, cheap postage within the Empire, and preference for Empire products in public contracts are recommended. The question of citizenship and naturalization is also considered.

MINNEAPOLIS PAVING OUTLAY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Paving which is estimated to cost \$311,736 has been ordered so far this year by the City Council, in spite of the fact that material prices are higher than ever in the past. City Engineer F. W. Cappelen says that with orders remaining over unfinished from last year the outlay for paving in Minneapolis this season will be more than \$500,000.

FRANCE RECEIVES SIGNOR BISSOLATI WITH ENTHUSIASM

Italian Socialist Minister Inspects Munition Factories and Visits the Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, FRANCE—Signor Bissolati, the great Italian Socialist Minister, recently arrived in Paris on an official mission as the guest of the French Government. The actual purpose of that mission was not disclosed. Soon after reaching Paris, Signor Bissolati conferred at some length with the Italian Ambassador, and afterwards with M. Briand and General Lyautey. He then left to inspect various munition factories under the guidance of M. Albert Thomas, and on his return visited M. Dubost, President of the Senate, and M. Deschanel, President of the Chamber. Subsequently he left for the front, where he received the French Croix de Guerre from the hands of General Lyautey himself, in recognition of the courage he has displayed on the actual field of battle, and of the great services he has rendered the common cause from the beginning of the war.

Everywhere in France Signor Bissolati was received with the utmost enthusiasm, his reputation as an enlightened Socialist, a valiant soldier, who has seen his full share of fighting in the trenches, and an ardent advocate from the first of Italian intervention, having rendered him one of the most popular and well-known of Entente statesmen. Indeed, at Modane, where he first found himself on French soil, the welcome given him was so cordial that the visitor turned to address the crowd that had gathered on the quay.

In 1898, he said, banished in consequence of the disturbances at Milan, Modane extended to me the most generous and cordial hospitality, a hospitality that was typically French. Neither I, nor you, my friends, have changed. At that time, which is already distant, my Italian friends and myself were fighting for internal liberty; today, united by the same ideal, and with the assistance of our friends—the whole of the French nation—we are fighting for international liberty. And we shall pursue this struggle, noble above all others, until we have realized the liberation of Europe by the redemption of our territories, the reconstitution of Belgium, the complete restoration of French territory, the remaking of Serbia, and the delivery of Rumania from the terrible yoke of the Magyars.

Interviewed subsequently in Paris by a representative of the Journal Signor Bissolati said he was unable to disclose the object of his mission, but observed that such an interchange of visits between Allied ministers constituted the most striking proof that the union between the governments of Rome, Paris, London and Petrograd had become absolute, intimate and cordial. An allusion having been made at this point to the Allied policy with regard to Greece, he interrupted his interview with the remark: The Greek question has been liquidated. The most elementary prudence justified its being solved rapidly by means of the complete agreement of the Allies. That agreement was reached in Rome, absolutely. We have made it impossible for Greece to give us a nasty surprise; I mean to attack the rear of the Sarrai Army. That is one result.

Asked as to what he thought of the unrestricted submarine campaign, Signor Bissolati said: The alleged German blockade leaves us cold. It cannot interfere with our supplies, because it cannot wrest from the Allies the mastery of the seas; thus it will in no way diminish the output of our munition factories. For the present struggle is, above all, a struggle of material, struggle of guns, of munitions; victory will fall to the side that has the most powerful artillery, and that is why, when I consider what has been done, and what we are doing in Italy, in England, and in your admirable country, I say that victory will be ours. But we must persevere in our effort.

And the internal situation in Italy? asked the interviewer. It is as satisfactory as possible. The Italian people is like yours, full of confidence... But the non-intervention party... It will be neutralized by victory, and besides, what is a handful of people in the minority before the irresistible impulse of a nation grouped in a solid phalanx round a Government that is pursuing its ideal? Questioned further as to whether a German offensive in the Trentino was feared, Signor Bissolati said that they might attack if they liked; Italy was well prepared to receive them.

Finally, he dwelt on the enthusiasm that prevailed in Italy for France, especially since the Marne and Verdun, and added that America also was making herself beloved. The attitude of the United States and the dignified firmness of President Wilson, he said, have made a deep impression in Italy. The dream of the pacifist-neutralists has vanished completely, and I hope, I believe, tomorrow will bring us something still better: the victory in which I believe with all the strength of my being.

COMING OUT PROPOSALS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
ALWAYS FRESH
THE STANDARD IMPORTED OLIVE OIL

CHILE TO SELL BIG TRACTS OF NITRATE LANDS

Funds Realized Will Be Used for Railroad, Dock and Water Works Construction—United States Interests Are Involved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SANTIAGO, CHILE—Adjournment of Congress has simplified the position of the Administration which, until June 1, when the next regular session convenes, can work without danger of disruption of another cabinet. President Sanfuentes has already had four cabinets as a result of the complicated political situation which existed in the two houses of Congress, so that adjournment has its compensations although some of the most important legislation considered failed of enactment.

This, again, was principally attributable to the political division in both chambers. The President, who was chosen by a coalition of Conservatives, Liberal Democrats and Nationalists, had a majority in the Chamber of Deputies, but in the Senate the Liberal alliance, composed of the Doctrinarios, the Radicals and the Democrats, had the majority. The regular session, from June 1 to Sept. 30 last, was practically all occupied by questions put to the Cabinet members and by other political tactics. In the extra session which the President called to follow the regular session the Senate gave much time to consideration of the problem of merchant marine, and especially to the proposal for a tonnage tax to be used for ship subsidies or guarantees and to other projects for protection and extension of Chile's merchant marine.

Both chambers, and especially the deputes, discussed a great deal the general monetary situation, including the bill for the establishment of a caja central, a national monetary board, and to the question of conversion of the outstanding paper currency. Chile's paper is guaranteed by gold deposits in Europe, and the question as to whether it is now opportune to attempt conversion was debated and discussed at length. Legislation on the subject was passed.

Much is expected from the new nitrate law, which is of importance to considerate interests in the United States, since it provides the methods and terms by which large areas of nitrate-bearing lands shall be sold for the use of some of the funds realized from the sale of these lands for the construction of additional railroad and dock facilities, etc. Article 1 of the law (No. 3200) specifies the lands in the provinces of Tarapacá and Antofagasta, which the President is authorized to sell at auction within the following two years. Article 2 provides for a commission to investigate the location, value, etc., of the lands to be sold and supervise the disposal of them. Article 3 gives the President power to decide which parcels shall be sold and the minimum price to be accepted, dates of sales, etc. Article 4 provides for advertising, Article 5 for deposit. Article 6 for title and registry, Article 7 for payment, Article 8 for exemption of the Government for the value of exploitable material. Article 9 for transfer and Article 10 for payment of the remaining articles, providing for the expenditure of the sums realized, may be translated as follows: "Art. 1. The President of the Republic is hereby authorized, after having effected the sale of the nitrate lands mentioned in Art. 1 of this law, to contract by public bids for the construction of the railway from Iquique to Pintales in accordance with plans made by the Department of Public Works, and to expend from the proceeds of the auction sales a sum not to exceed 5,000,000 pesos gold (about \$1,250,000) for the payment of railroad construction and the construction of port works at Iquique and appurtenant thereto. The President is also authorized to expend not to exceed 250,000 pesos gold (about \$91,000) for the construction of water works at Pisagua.

"Art. 12. The proceeds of the sale of the nitrate lands herein specified shall be used, except as otherwise specified, for the liquidation of loans for port works and naval purposes.

"Art. 13. The President is authorized to expend not to exceed 70,000 pesos (about \$25,500) in carrying out the provisions of this act."

Finally, he dwelt on the enthusiasm that prevailed in Italy for France, especially since the Marne and Verdun, and added that America also was making herself beloved. The attitude of the United States and the dignified firmness of President Wilson, he said, have made a deep impression in Italy. The dream of the pacifist-neutralists has vanished completely, and I hope, I believe, tomorrow will bring us something still better: the victory in which I believe with all the strength of my being.

MINNEAPOLIS PAVING OUTLAY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
ALWAYS FRESH
THE STANDARD IMPORTED OLIVE OIL

GEORGIA NEGRO FARM CONFERENCE PROVED PROGRESS

Instruction Under Auspices of the State Industrial College Has Improved Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, GA.—An idea of how the leading Negroes in the South are striving to make their church and school life fit in with the needs of the people is shown in the recent nineteen annual session of the Georgia Negro Farmers Conference, held in connection with the Georgia State Industrial College, located here, of which Richard R. Wright is president. The Georgia State Industrial College has made the effort to be of service to the Negro people of Georgia. Nineteen years ago the farmers' conference was organized, which shows that in those early days the necessity was seen of taking education, in a manner, to the door of the man who was not able to come to the college. For nineteen years instruction has been given to the Negro people of the State, annually in these conferences, so that the people have come to regard the institution as a part of their lives.

COAL SCARCITY IN SPAIN CAUSED BY U-BOAT WAR

German Submarine Campaign Prevents Fuel Being Brought From England — Losses in Trade Deeply Impress People

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—In the difficult circumstances of the times it is not to be wondered at, perhaps, that many strange expedients are being proposed by which Spain may rise superior to the limitations in regard to food and foreign trade which are now imposed upon her from outside. Daily there is new evidence of the difficulties and losses that are created. The gas company has announced that in consequence of the shortage of coal several towns are henceforth to go unlighted at nights. The coal shortage, indeed, threatens to be one of the most serious results of the blockade and brings home to Spain of crushing and her sad neglect of her own iron and steel fields. The coal that is unburned at night would be priceless now if it could be obtained. Certainly the war is teaching the country some lessons.

Many days have now passed since a ship brought any coal into Bilbao from England. The result is that one factory after another is closing down, and a general paralysis seems to be falling on all industry. All the local newspapers of Bilbao are insisting that the Government must do something to put an end to this intolerable state of things, but what can the Government do? A special correspondent of *El Imparcial* who has been making inquiries in the districts of Valencia and Murcia, says that the losses sustained in the latter alone through the blockade have now increased to nearly 16,000,000 pesetas, and that, in Valencia, Alicante, and Murcia more than 50,000 persons are thrown out of work.

Shipping is about to be resumed between Barcelona and the Philippines, and the shipowners of Barcelona in general have held a meeting to consider what inducements shall be given to the crews of vessels for passing through the danger zones and in what conditions the ships shall take the sea.

The Government has made a request to Germany that all Spanish ships at present hung up in foreign ports in consequence of the new blockade shall be allowed to return to Spanish ports. The Government is reported also to have given some consideration to the question of arming all merchant ships and of providing them with a convoy of Spanish warships when practicable. There are many pertinent inquiries in these days as to what the new Spanish navy is doing, so much money and attention having been devoted to new navy schemes in recent years. It is a subject of frequent complaint that there is no naval patrol along the Spanish coast, when such would have been materially instrumental in preventing supplies being furnished to German submarines and other assistance being given to them. The simple fact is, however, that the Spanish Navy is not well adapted for dealing with a submarine menace on the German scale. The Spanish captains and crews generally seem willing to undertake the new risks and go to sea, provided it is made worth their while in the way of increased pay.

Recently a return was made by the Naval Department of the ships belonging to the Spanish Navy and of merchant vessels of more than 50 tons afloat at the end of last year. It shows that the Navy consists of 54 ships, of which four are ironclads, six are cruisers, 15 are gunboats, 14 torpedo boats, six destroyers and the remaining nine are of a miscellaneous description. The merchant marine consists of 603 steamships with a tonnage of 31,101. At the beginning of the war Spain possessed 640 steamships. She has lost no fewer than 22 sunk by submarines and seven others by mines, with a total tonnage of nearly 80,000. She has lost through the German submarines and mines 12 per cent of her marine strength, and it is pointed out that she has thus suffered greater losses proportionately than even the belligerents, since it is estimated that the English losses have been at the rate of 11 per cent and the French at 11½. The value of the Spanish cargoes lost so far is estimated at 70,000,000 pesetas.

It is not surprising that a realization of the significance of these figures, together with those of the losses now being sustained by the ports and manufacturing districts, makes a great impression upon the people. Cut off for the time being from the sea, in a most unprecedented and unexpected manner, and suffering most severely in a score of ways as the result, Spain is full of more or less fanciful schemes for overcoming her difficulties and preventing their recurrence in the future. One to which much attention has been given has been a proposition for the greater utilization of the French frontier. The idea is that Spanish ships should be used to the fullest extent for coast trade, and that goods and merchandise of all descriptions should be transported to the nearest ports to the French frontier. On the one side this would be Pasajes, which is only 13 kilometers from the frontier at Hendaye. Here the difference in the gauge of the Spanish and French railways becomes an important consideration. The Spanish railways were made broad gauge by the instruction of the Ministry of War, who believed that by this means a foreign invasion would be much impeded. More than 7000 miles of railway with this gauge



Tossing the pancake at Westminster School

OLD-TIME CUSTOM IN ENGLISH SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—To all but Englishmen, naturally, the ceremonies and privileges peculiar to the older established public schools of the Kingdom are a mystery. It is more easy to account for the origin of some of the privileges than for the customs and ceremonies; thus the origin of two much coveted privileges possessed by the boys at Westminster School is undoubtedly to be found in the proximity of the school to the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey. A custom which interests the public more than the coveted privilege of attending debates in the House of Commons or of having seats in the Abbey at the Coronation of a Sovereign is the annual one of the "throwing of the pancake." The origin of this custom at Westminster is lost in the mists of antiquity, but each recurring year it is religiously observed on Shrove Tuesday with all due solemnity. Anyone who wishes to witness the throwing of the pancakes over the iron bar which divides the upper from the lower school must reach the school before 9 in the morning. The chief performer in the ceremony is the college cook, but official dignity is represented also by the presence of one of the Abbey vergers with his mace. The cook, accompanied by the verger, enters the school room carrying a frying pan and a large pancake, and proceeds to throw the pancake over the bar, on the other side of which the school is assembled. The throwing of the pancake is followed by a wild scramble, for the boy who catches the pancake becomes the fortunate possessor of a sovereign which the headmaster presents to him.

This year, being a year of economy, the pancake did not attain its usual large dimensions; for it was only made with one egg, instead of several. Possibly also the golden sovereign was supplanted by a treasury note, with a picture of the Houses of Parliament on the back; but on this point history is silent. For his part of the work the cook receives two guineas. As may be imagined it is seldom that the pancake is carried off whole. This year, at any rate, the performance was crowned with success in all its details.

1. That the committee view with alarm the hesitation and indecision which characterize the policy of the Government in respect of agriculture at the present critical time. Owing to the shortness of labor and to the climatic conditions all field work is in arrear, and there is no time to be lost if production is not to be seriously restricted.

2. That no action whatever in respect of agricultural produce should be taken either by the War Office, the Food Controller or by any other Government department without the previous approval of the President of the Board of Agriculture.

3. That the president of the Board of Agriculture should have powers enabling him to declare any man engaged in agriculture to be indispensable to the industry; such powers, in the opinion of the committee, should be similar to those possessed by the Minister of Munitions.

4. That joint powers should be conferred on the war executive committees and on the chief recruiting officers in each county so as to insure cooperation between them to safeguard the interests of agriculture and to meet the requirements of the Army.

CANADIAN CORPS PUBLICATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In an article in the Common Cause entitled "Standing Together," Miss I. O. Ford discusses the subject of trade unionism for women. The old belief that a man should receive higher pay than a woman for doing the same work, because he was the supporter of a family, was weakening, she wrote, and many other old convictions and ideas had been scrapped during the war. This had been due partly to the various registers and statistics published

which had brought out the fact that the majority of women workers were supporting others besides themselves, though at the same time few people seemed to realize that a married man, as such, was not paid more for his work than an unmarried one.

Although the extraordinary ability and power of adaptability displayed by women during this critical time was doing much, there was, she continued, a good deal that women themselves had still to learn with regard to the meaning and value of trade unionism.

In view of the dilution of labor by women (tending in some instances to the lowering of wages) and of the demand for them in every industry in the country, it was, she declared, their imperative duty to rectify this without delay by joining either a union in the trade in which they worked or some other union.

It was time it was understood that it was dishonorable for a woman to take a man's place without joining the union to which he belonged.

In the past women had been under-selling men. This had been partly from ignorance, partly because,

in many cases, the employer was opposed to his women employees joining a trade union, partly because of the general impression that trade unions

were not womanly and led to strikes and unpleasantness, and partly from

FIRMS ABROAD GIVE AMERICANS POINTS ON TRADE

Question of Credit One of
Most Important Affecting the
Development of Foreign Busi-
ness of United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Specific recommendations which manufacturers in the United States must follow, particularly in regard to conditions of sale and financing of shipments, if they wish their methods to be most effective in building up a permanent export trade, are pointed out by the foreign trade bureau of the Merchants Association in quotations from letters received recently from widely separated correspondents. A firm in Chile writes:

"We have been doing business here for many years as representatives of foreign manufacturers, and would like to establish connections with reputable manufacturers or exporters who can supply articles manufactured in the United States suitable for export to Chile. We are confronted by very great inconvenience in our endeavor to transact business. The greatest obstacle is the terms of payment required by the merchants of the United States, who ask purchasers to open a credit in New York for the payment of the merchandise which they ship. This condition cannot be complied with in Chile. Merchants here are obliged to remit the value of their purchases in advance. Aside from the fact that this causes trouble and an outlay of money, these terms could be complied with if international exchange in Chile was firm. But it is entirely ignored that exchange here suffers large fluctuations which sometimes cause serious losses. This matter is of such importance that we cannot do business where we are required to open a credit in advance, for under such conditions instead of making a profit we run the risk of incurring a large loss."

An Italian correspondent expresses a very similar opinion: "If the manufacturers of the United States," he says, "understand better than in the past how to merit the esteem and the preference of foreign buyers, if they do not persist in refusing to place confidence even in those who are deserving of it, in a word, if they are more accessible in business, sympathetic commercial relations between your great country and ours may follow."

"We have lately been in correspondence with certain houses in the United States, who, without even asking references, immediately demanded payment in New York before shipment of goods. This is certainly not a method to facilitate business. On the contrary, it renders it more difficult, if not impossible. The best method, and in our opinion the surest, would be to arrange for the opening of a credit with an Italian bank, to which our manufacturers could send their shipping documents with draft attached, to be delivered to the consignee only after the payment of the draft."

From Russia comes this comment: "It is with regret that we inform you that it has been our experience that Americans are still very unfamiliar with conditions here. Germany did a splendid business in Russia before the war, for the reason that she was everywhere represented by her own branches or agents. This made it possible for German merchants to obtain a thorough knowledge of the Russian market and to adapt themselves to the conditions here—a very important factor in gaining the trade. They were, of course, fully informed regarding the financial condition of their customers and allowed extensive credits. Ger-

many also sold her goods delivered free at destination; prices were quoted in Russian currency and drafts were collected at destination. Every effort was made to simplify matters for the purchaser, and it is, therefore, not surprising that a good business was done. Germany has now lost the Russian market, and the moment is opportune for the United States to build up a profitable trade here."

A communication from India contains this statement: "Up to the present time we have received no satisfactory results from our efforts to do business with your country. A great drawback is that American merchants want confirmed credits on the other side, which is next to impossible. Where English and German houses used to extend six months' credit in order to secure business, your countrymen require cash with orders. In entering a new field one has to make extra efforts. Your manufacturers must be prepared to sell at first with no margin of profit or even at times at a small loss, and to draw at long distance documents to be delivered upon acceptance of the draft."

The association in a statement says:

"It would appear that they view trade relations with the United States somewhat as follows: All enduring business must be founded upon mutual satisfaction and interest. A seller can exist only by virtue of service to the purchaser of his goods, and this is peculiarly true of commerce between nations. The United States desires to sell to foreign customers the merchandise they need, upon terms which will permit transactions to be profitable for them. Close relations with distant lands are necessarily slow of development, and houses in the United States should bend every effort to study the needs of prospective clients and the conditions under which they are accustomed to carry on their business."

Under a discussion of the reforms needed in the course of study in Negro schools, taken up at the afternoon session by school superintendents from a number of the principal cities in the South, vocational education was again brought up. Education designed to prepare Negro boys and girls for useful employment was urged.

NEW COURSES IN WOMEN'S COLLEGES URGED IN SOUTH

Vocational Training and Complete Reorganization Proposed at Macon Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MACON, Ga.—At the final meeting of the Southern Conference for Education and Industry, held here on Wednesday, the name of the organization was changed to the Southern Educational Association. Dean T. J. Wooster of the School of Education of the University of Georgia, was chosen president.

Vocational education, especially for women, was gone into at some length. President M. M. Parks of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College at Milledgeville, Ga., advocated a complete reorganization of the curriculums of the women's colleges in the South. To show that the conference also favored this policy, former Congressman Dudley M. Hughes of Danville, one of the sponsors of the Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Bill, was endorsed as a member of the National Board of Education.

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OFFER DECLINED BY UNIVERSITY ON HONOR BASIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LARAMIE, Wyo.—On the ground that the honor and word of the State had been given to first discoverers, regardless of whether the validity of their holdings was technically legal, the board of regents of the University of Wyoming here has refused an offer of \$1,000,000 for State school land in the Big Muddy oil fields in Natrona County, near Casper, Wyo., now held largely by the Ohio Oil Company and the Merritt Oil Company. The offer was made by P. J. Quale of Kemmerer, Wyo., and John W. Hay and T. S. Tallaferro Jr., both of Rock Springs, Wyo., who are rated among the wealthiest men of the State. The action of the board of regents in rejecting it was made following the filing of a complaint signed by Hay, Quale and Tallaferro, in which they petitioned that the board cancel the original leases on the ground that they were illegal.

AN OFFER DECLINED BY UNIVERSITY ON HONOR BASIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Chancellor Samuel Avery of the University of Nebraska has named a committee to work out a system for placing student activities at the university in charge of a student council. Students of the university recently voted by a large majority for a proposal to conduct student publications and general activities by means of a single tax assessment of \$3.50 a semester, to be paid by every student who is able to do so.

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LICENSE BOARD BILL ADVANCED IN LEGISLATURE

Measure Giving Power of Removal of Commissioners to Superior Court Favored

The Massachusetts House yesterday gave a third reading to the Senate bill to take from mayors and vest in the Superior Court original jurisdiction in the removal of license commissioners. A perfecting amendment was made on motion of Mr. Halliwell of New Bedford before the bill was passed.

The bill provides in part as follows: "They (license commissioners) or any of them may be removed by the Superior Court, or a justice of that court for cause after charges have been preferred and a hearing on them has been held after, suitable notice. Such charges may be brought on application to the court by the Mayor or by the City Council, or corresponding municipal officer or body, or by citizens to the number of at least 100 in each ward of any city and equivalent to at least 5 per cent in number of citizens entitled to vote on all questions at the last preceding municipal election. The proceedings upon such petition or application shall be conducted according to the rules regulating the trial of civil causes, and hearings shall be expedited as much as possible. There shall be no appeal from the court's decision."

Among committee reports in the House yesterday were the following:

Counties.—A bill for rebuilding or repairing the bridge over Taunton Great River between Dighton and Berkley.

Public Service.—A bill to extend civil service laws to public school janitors in Arlington; against the petition of the Lawrence Dyers and Finishers Union for repeal of all rules and regulations of the Civil Service Commission.

Social Welfare.—Against the petition of George S. Hamburger for retiring Boston policemen on a pension at 60 years of age after 30 years of service. Messrs. Dunkle and Young of Boston dissent.

Labor.—Leave to withdraw, petition of the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor that preference in employment on public works be given to citizens of the State. Messrs. Frost of Somerville, Higgins of Taunton, Morrill of Haverhill, and Manning of Boston dissenting; against prohibiting deductions of wages for tardiness of mill operatives. Messrs. Morrill of Haverhill and Manning of Boston dissent; leave to withdraw, petition of the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor for reduction of the hours of labor of employees in paper mills. Messrs. Hull of the Senate, and Higgins of Taunton, Manning of Boston and Morrill of Haverhill of the House dissent.

The House passed to be engrossed the bill to prohibit misrepresentation in the settlement of losses on insurance companies.

The State Senate yesterday laid on the table the adverse committee reports on the bill to regulate the sale of mining stocks.

The bill to provide for preferential voting at municipal elections in the city of Gloucester was passed to be engrossed.

The bill providing that no person employed in a department of an industry which runs day and night shall be required to work more than 60 hours a week was postponed until Tuesday.

A petition was received from the Selectmen of Millville asking for a division of the income tax receipts collected in Millville and Blackstone under the law of 1916. Millville was until last year a part of Blackstone. The petition was referred to the Committee on Taxation.

EXPERIENCES OF YARROWDALE MEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A long report telling of the experiences of the American sailors taken into Germany as prisoners of war on the prize ship Yarrowdale and released only after nearly four months in various prison camps was received at the State Department, with information from Ambassador Willard, at Madrid, that the men had reached Barcelona, Spain, and would sail soon for home.

Information also reached the department that the American consuls who formed the second trainload out of Germany would leave for this country via Cuba from Corunna, Spain, today. No details were given as to the number, but it is assumed here that it included the 78 persons unable to leave with Ambassador Gerard's train, who were collected at Munich and sent out through Switzerland some days ago.

JOINT DEBATE PROPOSED

Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart and Lawrence G. Brooks, both of Cambridge candidates for delegate to the Constitutional Convention, have written to four of the other candidates offering to meet them in a joint public discussion of the proposed initiative and referendum amendment. The four candidates addressed are: Claude L. Allen of Melrose, Everett C. Benton of Belmont, Wilton B. Fay of Medford and Harry N. Stearns of Cambridge.

RETAIL MEN'S ASSOCIATION

Resolutions of support to President Wilson were passed last night at the dinner of the Boston Retail Men's Association at the Thorndike. In the election which preceded the dinner, Harry W. Hatch was chosen president; Thomas F. I. Curley, first vice-president; William F. Bragdon, second vice-president; William Brown, director for three years, and William J. Starr, secretary.

PRESIDENT TO BE SUPPORTED BY PEACE LEAGUE

RICHMOND, Va.—Former President Taft, who spoke here under the auspices of the League to Enforce Peace, issued the following statement explaining the aims of that organization and emphasizing its duty to support the President: "The break with Germany and the imminence of war furnish the strongest arguments for the League to Enforce Peace, and all who support the plan should realize that they can now do more effective work even than they have heretofore."

"Preparedness is one of the watchwords of the hour. Our executive committee has pronounced more than once in favor of national preparedness to meet all emergencies and pointed out the fact that the plan it puts forward makes preparedness a necessity. The duty to support the President in his foreign policy is plain. The league has declared a thousand times that it is not a stop-the-war movement and has pledged its support in the defense of civilization and the rights of our citizens."

"The reason we have protested against Germany's ruthless submarine warfare and broken off relations with her is because her conduct is subversive of any peace that is worth having. As we are forced into the war, our sole purpose must be to secure the right kind of peace after the war for ourselves and for the whole world—a permanent and righteous peace."

"During the present crisis and throughout the war which it has brought, the duty of the League to Enforce Peace is to stimulate military preparedness on the one hand and on the other to spread its gospel of world organization for permanent peace after this conflict is over."

FIVE REGIONAL RAILWAY BOARDS ARE PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On the stand before the Newlands Joint Transportation Committee, R. S. Lovett of the Union Pacific Railway system yesterday declared that the day of independent railroad building is over and that further building must be done mainly by the existing systems.

He favored the creation of at least five regional railway commissions, possibly as many as 20, under the control of a central authority, replacing the dual Federal and State method of control.

Mr. Lovett is followed on the stand today by Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Pacific Company. The call for an extra session of Congress is believed likely to cause the committee to again suspend its hearings next month, in order that the committee may devote their undivided attention to the matter of railway legislation to be pressed into the new Congress.

ANTI-VACCINATION MEASURE REJECTED

The Massachusetts House yesterday rejected, by a rising vote of 79 to 23, the bill to permit children to attend the public schools without being vaccinated. A roll call was refused.

Mr. Bagshaw of Fall River, who introduced the bill, moved to substitute a bill for an adverse report by the Committee on Public Health. He said that the bill did not repeal the law requiring vaccination for admission to public schools, but merely admitted to so that parents who doubted the efficacy of vaccination could send their children to school.

Mr. Frothingham of Lynn, in charge of the adverse report of the committee, argued that vaccination is the only safeguard against certain physical ailments. Within the last few years, he said, there have been \$14,412 parcels of vaccine distributed, and no complaint has been received regarding any of them.

Mr. Mulvany of Fall River, dissenter from the adverse report, said that only eight states in the Union require vaccination, while three prohibit it entirely. He stated that numerous petitions from all parts of the State were received by the committee against vaccination and among these were the signatures of many physicians. Messrs. Reardon and Sullivan of Boston argued in opposition to the bill.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS

Camp Fire Girls of Greater Boston and vicinity will celebrate the fifth anniversary of the founding of their organization in Mechanics Hall on Saturday evening, April 21. It is expected that more than 2000 girls will attend, coming from as far as Andover and Gloucester. The program will consist of regular camp fire exercises and songs, with speeches given by the various district groups. A play-pantomime, "The Magic Uniform," will be presented. The arrangements are being completed by a committee appointed by Miss Hattie Hyland, president of the Greater Boston Council. Mrs. David W. Edwards is chairman and Mrs. Lewis Parkhurst treasurer of the committee.

SENATOR WEEKS SPEAKS

SALEM, Mass.—At a meeting of the Salem Chamber of Commerce last night United States Senator John W. Weeks said that recent legislation, notably the excess profits tax, would tax the New England states, whereas the southern states and many western states would escape. He characterized it as confiscation by the Government of manufacturing properties and not taxation.

CUBAN LIBERAL PROPAGANDA IS TO BE WATCHED

Menocal Government to Establish Publicity Bureau in New York to Protect Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—To offset the publicity material given out by the representatives of the Cuban Liberals in this city, the Republic of Cuba has opened a news bureau in this city in the Woolworth Building. This bureau makes the charge that a letter, published in the New York Herald, and purporting to be signed by Jose Baldor, a member of the Cuban House of Representatives, is a forgery.

"Congressman Baldor," says the bureau's statement, "is leading a company of Government militia in the field, affording protection to property in the rural districts of Pinar del Rio. The issuance of forged letters, it is patent, marks the latest step in the propaganda of malcontents in Cuba and New York to provoke intervention or other interference or embarrassment to the constituted Cuban Government. That they have so far signalized failed, and that forgery is now being added to deception by these disturbing elements, indicates the extremity of their position."

The letter, dated Havana, March 12, reads as follows: "I am a veteran of the Cuban Independence War and I know the tyrannical misrule of the Spanish Government. So I am authorized to say that all kinds of vexations used by the unfortunate Menocal Government are worse than those employed by the butcher Weyler 18 years ago. They said yesterday that nobody knew in which prison at Havana was the elected Governor of Havana, arrested last week because he is a member of the Liberal Party. Well informed, conservative men say he is not in any of the many places where the Government keeps its political prisoners. It is estimated that at least 200 Liberal men have been shot to death. Taking account of all these facts, I can say that if the American Government does not pay more attention to this terrible revolution, which is spreading all over Cuba, we will see very soon another burned Cuba, like the one we had in the year 1898, when the American intervention was absolutely necessary."

Mr. Lovett is followed on the stand today by Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Pacific Company. The call for an extra session of Congress is believed likely to cause the committee to again suspend its hearings next month, in order that the committee may devote their undivided attention to the matter of railway legislation to be pressed into the new Congress.

SCHOOL GARDEN WORK PLANS ARE MOVING FORWARD

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He favored the creation of at least five regional railway commissions, possibly as many as 20, under the control of a central authority, replacing the dual Federal and State method of control.

Mr. Lovett is followed on the stand today by Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Pacific Company. The call for an extra session of Congress is believed likely to cause the committee to again suspend its hearings next month, in order that the committee may devote their undivided attention to the matter of railway legislation to be pressed into the new Congress.

FISHERIES BUREAU BOAT ON TRIAL TRIP

Plans for school gardening in Boston this year are going steadily forward, with the expectation that actual work in the ground will begin as soon as the season is sufficiently advanced. The appointment of a man to take direct charge of the work is expected to be made shortly. The manual training classes are to cooperate with the work by making seed markers and the cooking classes by putting up vegetables raised in the gardens. John C. Brodhead, associate director of manual arts, in whose department the gardens will be, says that the School Committee will be asked to permit masters to have in their school buildings, in specified school windows, approved window boxes for gardening and esthetic purposes.

The Boston Home and School Association will ask the local associations to secure prizes for garden work.

Names of persons to be presented to the School Committee for membership on the advisory committee are to be Mrs. William M. Irving, secretary of the Boston Home and School Association; Miss Ellen W. Coolidge, Boston Social Union; Mrs. Thomas W. Sherwin, Women's Municipal League; John H. Dillon, Boston Park and Recreation Department; George L. Farley, Massachusetts Agricultural College; Prof. O. A. Morton, State Board of Education.

The Women's Municipal League will continue its garden work practically as conducted last year, maintaining one garden on the grounds of the Harbor Police Station and one on Bay State Road.

The Boston Social Union has agreed to support five supervisors this year, working in cooperation with the School Committee. The gardening committee of the Roslindale Community Club is asking the club to continue its work of former years and to make appropriation large enough to supply a supervisor for the gardens of that district.

Mr. Mulvany of Fall River, dissenter from the adverse report, said that only eight states in the Union require vaccination, while three prohibit it entirely. He stated that numerous petitions from all parts of the State were received by the committee against vaccination and among these were the signatures of many physicians. Messrs. Reardon and Sullivan of Boston argued in opposition to the bill.

PLATTSBURG POST SALOONS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of schools in Boston, addressed the Providence Chamber of Commerce today. The business men of a community ought to take the lead in encouraging and organizing a competent employment bureau for the youth of the community, he said. One of the facts brought out in careful study of business was the wastefulness of the "turn over" of employees. Interesting figures have been secured on what it costs to hire an incompetent employee. He said there was to be observed throughout the United States a definite organization movement to reduce this cost. All the automobile factories of the Middle West are effecting great economies and securing far greater efficiency by attention to this item. The process of proper selection, Mr. Thompson said, begins with the careful guidance and placing of the youth when he enters the industry.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO COUNCIL BY GOV. MC CALL

Governor McCall yesterday sent the following nominations to the Executive Council:

Mrs. Mary H. Dewey, Cambridge, member State Board of Labor and Industries, reappointment.

Miss Sarah Lawrence, Boston, trustee Wrentham State School, vice Susanna W. Berry, Nahant, resigned.

Frederick D. Nichols, Weymouth, master in chancery, vice Arthur V. Harper, Weymouth.

Edward W. Brewer, Boston, clerk West Roxbury Municipal Court, reappointment.

Lombard Williams, Dedham, trustee Norfolk State Hospital, vice John J. Phelan, Boston.

Mr. Brewer's nomination was confirmed under a suspension of the rules, but the other nominations were laid over for one week for confirmation. All of last week's nominations were confirmed.

In reply to a resolution adopted by the council to the effect that the removal of Cornelius J. Carmody from the office of Deputy Labor Commissioner by the State Board of Labor and Industries was unjust, the council yesterday received a communication from the board in which it was asserted that the board deemed the removal advisable for the betterment of the work and did not feel it had done an act of injustice. The council appointed a subcommittee to confer with the labor board on the appointment of John P. Meade in place of Mr. Carmody.

The letter, dated Havana, March 12, reads as follows: "I am a veteran of the Cuban Independence War and I know the tyrannical misrule of the Spanish Government. So I am authorized to say that all kinds of vexations used by the unfortunate Menocal Government are worse than those employed by the butcher Weyler 18 years ago. They said yesterday that nobody knew in which prison at Havana was the elected Governor of Havana, arrested last week because he is a member of the Liberal Party. Well informed, conservative men say he is not in any of the many places where the Government keeps its political prisoners. It is estimated that at least 200 Liberal men have been shot to death. Taking account of all these facts, I can say that if the American Government does not pay more attention to this terrible revolution, which is spreading all over Cuba, we will see very soon another burned Cuba, like the one we had in the year 1898, when the American intervention was absolutely necessary."

Mr. Lovett is followed on the stand today by Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Pacific Company. The call for an extra session of Congress is believed likely to cause the committee to again suspend its hearings next month, in order that the committee may devote their undivided attention to the matter of railway legislation to be pressed into the new Congress.

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TARIFF BOARD APPOINTMENTS NOT APPROVED

Republicans Object to President's Recession Nominations as Not Bipartisan — Charges of Broken Faith

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson gave recess nominations Wednesday to the six members on whose nominations the Senate failed to act at its recent special session. Prof. Frank Taussig of Harvard heads the commission and the other members are David J. Lewis of Maryland, William Kent of California, Daniel C. Roper of South Carolina, E. P. Costigan of Colorado and H. C. Culbertson of Kansas.

Since President Wilson, on March 14, sent to the Senate for confirmation the names of the new Tariff Commission, Republicans have been studying the records and political leanings of the appointees, and contend that the President has broken faith in making his selections for this important board. A chief cause for complaint is the claim that the producers of the Nation have no representation.

Minority senators declare the makeup of the new board does not adhere to the views of a commission to make an "unpartisan inquiry" favored by the President more than a year ago in a letter to Majority Leader Kitchin of the House of Representatives. Many expected to see a bipartisan commission appointed, with three members representing the protectionists and an equal number the free traders.

William S. Culbertson, Republican of Kansas, is said to be the only appointee favoring complete protection of United States industries. E. P. Costigan of Colorado holds the Progressive view. William Kent of California, though classed as an Independent, headed the Wilson Independent League of California in the recent national campaign, and is said to be a strong supporter of the President's views of the tariff question.

Aside from Prof. Frank W. Taussig of Harvard, who is to be the commission's chairman, the other members, David J. Lewis of Maryland and Daniel C. Roper of South Carolina, are both Democrats. The chairman-to-be is asserted to be open minded as regards free trade and high protection. Mr. Roper, and likewise Mr. Culbertson, have had experience in the analytical details of tariff work.

The Republicans claim that considering the appointees as a whole the President failed to follow out the view he expressed in his letter to Mr. Kitchin, when he said: "What we would need would be above all things else a board as much as possible free from any strong prepossession in favor of any political policy, and capable of looking at the whole economic situation of the country with a dispassionate and disinterested scrutiny."

The failure to appoint a producer to the commission has caused much comment. It is declared that the after-the-war conditions, the anticipation of which gave rise to the creation of a Tariff Commission, will make demands on the commission such as will make it highly desirable that a practical representative of the producer be associated with the commission's work.

The relation of the tariff and industry, of course, is a problem likely to occupy considerable attention of the commission. The law creating it states that one of the specific duties of the commission shall be "to investigate the . . . industrial effects of the customs laws of this country," their effect on "the industries and labor of the country."

It is admitted by some that the task of selecting qualified men for the new commission was not an easy one, especially since the salaries are but \$7500 annually. On the other hand it is pointed out that the long tenure of office, ranging from two years to 12 years, materially offsets the other disadvantage.

So far as can be learned by this bureau, the Democrats will support the confirmation of the commission nearly solidly, and with this in view it is the expectation that it will be confirmed in the incoming Congress and that it will make a speedy start on its work. There is, however, the possibility that committee opposition may be so strong as to materially delay placing the appointees before the Senate for discussion. Committee opposition in the recent special Senate session prevented the commission's being reported out.

CREDIT UNION BILL HAS NO OPPOSITION

A hearing on a bill to incorporate the Massachusetts Credit Union Association, a philanthropic organization intended to promote the organization of credit unions in various parts of the State, was given by the legislative Committee on Banks and Banking yesterday.

Edward A. Ellene, Felix Vorenberg, Assistant Corporation Counsel George A. Flynn and Judge A. K. Cohen spoke in favor of the measure, and there was no opposition. The committee took the matter under advisement.

The committee voted to report leave to withdraw on the bill of Congressman George Holden Tinkham to prohibit bank officers from serving in more than one corporation.

Reference to the next General Court was given to the bill to prohibit fees to officers of savings banks.

House bill 180, relative to the laws on banks and banking, and Senate bill 55, giving trust companies more power, received a favorable vote and will be reported.

FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS TWO FOOD PRICE MEASURES GO TO A THIRD READING

Massachusetts House Advances Bills Designed to Restrain Manipulation of Prices by Overwhelming Majority

A representative Ohio gardener wants to know why the city dweller who pays 5 cents for a soda at the fountain and considers the soda worth the nickel, objects to paying 5 cents a piece for "strictly fresh" eggs. This producer argues that consumers might just as well put their money in good things to eat as in anything else and then goes on to add that a little more education as to food values will not be amiss. Rather high prices for many necessities have come to remain, thinks this producer, and in consequence of such a possibility consumers should learn to purchase their supplies on the theory that the grade of the goods ought to set the price. "If people were educated more highly as to values in shopping they would demand better goods and at a more reasonable price," she declares. "There is too much style and too much waste going on. When potatoes are cheap, they are half wasted in paring. If they are high, people say that they will not buy them. I am not in favor of the boycott. It only throws cold storage stuff on the market at a cheaper price to compete with fresh products, and this is not fair to the people."

It is estimated that in the United States, annually, at least 50,000,000 bushels of corn are used in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors. In the face of increasing prices at home, and with the demand for all kinds of grains for export, the inhibition of such use would seem to be reasonable and timely. At least as great an amount of rice is used annually by breweries. These cereals, turned into legitimate channels, would have a tendency to reduce an unnecessary burden. Grain ceases to be food when it is converted into either malt or spirituous liquor.

Nearly all edible nuts remain unchanged, or but little advanced, in price. English walnuts and peanuts, which are those most commonly used in the United States, with the possible exception of pecans, are no higher than in other years. Bananas, however, which have been a staple, and a dependable one until quite recently, have joined the march up the scale.

A somewhat close view of the economic preparedness of most localities was revealed when the threatened railway strike seemed imminent. It was disclosed that many of the larger cities virtually live "from hand to mouth," and that with the sudden stoppage of traffic, from whatever cause, serious shortages, even in staple foods, would have to be faced within a few days at the longest. There is something unquestionably lacking in a system which permits the accumulation of food products in centers far removed from the place of origin, and from the localities where they will soonest be needed.

A bumper strawberry crop is assured in Louisiana, and shipments will begin within a few weeks. It is estimated there are 25,000 acres of berries in Tangipahoa Parish alone.

The acreage planted in early potatoes in six Southern states is estimated to be 185,000, as compared with 161,000 in 1916, an increase of about 17 per cent. This estimate is based upon reports to the Bureau of Crop Estimates in Washington from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Texas, the principal early potato sections of the South. In spite of the high cost of seed, plantings are increased in practically all sections except in Eastern Texas.

PAPER SOURCE FOUND IN ASPENS OF UTAH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—With the discovery that there are 25,840 acres covered by aspen trees in Summit County and that about the same amount is available in Duchesne County, Thomas L. Allen, secretary of the Utah Conservation Commission, states that an opportunity is presented to establish a paper making industry in Utah which would rank second only to the mining industry. According to Mr. Allen, the supply of aspen in this State would be enough to meet all the demands of the West. Aspen as a paper-making product has already demonstrated. The aspen logs could be carried down the Provo and Weber rivers from both Summit and Duchesne counties.

FARMERS DAY HELD

DANVERS, Mass.—More than 1000 farmers were present at the Farmers' Day of the Essex County Agricultural School yesterday. Speakers were Sydenham B. Haskell of Baltimore, Md.; R. E. Annin Jr., chief deputy apple inspector of the State Board of Agriculture; Mrs. George S. Ladd, lecturer of the State Grange; Dr. D. J. Lambert of Rhode Island Agricultural College; James Farmer of West Newbury, N. H.; John D. Willard of the Franklin County Farm Bureau; Austin D. Kilham, Prof. John Phelan, Prof. H. F. Thompson, Sumner R. Parker, and Prof. Laura Comstock of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. J. W. Manning of the North Shore Horticultural Society and George W. Putnam of Contoocook, N. H.

YALE FORESTRY PROFESSOR

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Ralph Chapman Hawley, former assistant State forester of Massachusetts, has been elected a full professor of forestry at Yale. He is a graduate of Amherst College, the author of several works on forestry and after graduation worked for the Federal Government in the National forests.

ing, be sworn by the Attorney-General or an assistant designated by him. Sec. 2. Any justice of the Supreme Judicial Court or of the Superior Court may, upon application of the Attorney-General, compel the attendance of witnesses and the giving of testimony before the Attorney-General in the same manner and to the same extent as before said courts.

When debate opened, Mr. Perrin said this measure might well be called a bill to revive the Spanish inquisition. Mr. Burr, also in opposition, thought it went back centuries as regards the extent of authority given to the Attorney-General.

Mr. Mahoney replied that this bill was necessary for the operation of the previous bill. It merely gave the Attorney-General power to summon witnesses and did not confer any arbitrary power.

Mr. Allen of Newton was against the bill as conferring a dangerous grant of power to the Attorney-General. Mr. Brogna of Boston was based on Attorney-General Henry C. Atwill's annual report, which are designed to restrain unnecessary raising of food prices. One measure makes it a crime to form combinations or make agreements to raise prices of food in common use; the other gives the Attorney-General wide latitude in summoning persons and requiring the production of books in making inquiries regarding food prices.

Both bills had been favorably reported by the Joint Committee on the Judiciary with several members dissenting.

The bill penalizing combinations or agreements to raise prices was ordered to third reading by a vote of 106 to 17, after the House had rejected an amendment offered by Mr. Perrin of Wellesley to substitute the phrase "no sacrifice of life" for "commodity or article in common use."

This bill reads as follows:

Section 1. Whoever agrees or confederates with another to fix or control the price at which any commodity or article in common use shall be sold by any person, or to refrain from competition with any person in the buying or selling of any such commodity or article, or whoever monopolizes or attempts to monopolize, or combines or conspires with any other person to monopolize, any such article or commodity, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1000 or by imprisonment in the house of correction for not more than three years.

Section 2. The provisions of this act shall not apply to agreements between the vendor and vendee as to the price at which such goods are sold by the vendor to the vendee; nor to agreements between joint owners of property as to the price at which the joint property shall be sold; nor to agreements between the vendor and vendee in connection with the sale of the good-will of a business, which are reasonably necessary for the preservation and protection of the property which is sold; nor to agreements between farmers, or other persons engaged in agricultural or horticultural pursuits, relative to the sale of the products of their own farms; nor shall the labor of a person be considered a commodity or article in common use, within the meaning of this act.

Section 3. The provisions of section 1 shall apply to, and the word "person" as used therein shall include corporations.

Mr. Burr of Boston, in opposition to the bill, said that it passed the wildest dreams of Socialism. He believed it would even prevent housewives from combining to oppose high prices, as they recently did.

Mr. Pierce of Greenfield, in favor said that he wanted a strong bill "with teeth in it." The Chinese are able to enforce their law to prevent conspiracies to raise the prices of necessities, and "we can do it with proper legislation," he said. The middlemen were the offenders and they ought to be punished.

Mr. Abbott of Haverhill, supporting the bill, contended that with prices so high in the face of bountiful crops it was evident that the market prices have been manipulated.

Messrs. Brogna of Boston, Carr of Hopkinton and Mahoney of Peabody urged favorable action.

Mr. Perrin's amendment, which had been opposed by nearly all the speakers favoring the bill, was defeated by a vote of 106 to 19, after which the bill was ordered to third reading by a vote of 106 to 17.

The other food bill, giving the Attorney-General additional authority to inquire into dealings in food, was passed to a third reading on so overwhelming a voice vote that nobody asked for a verification by a rising vote.

This measure reads as follows:

Section 1. If it appears to the Attorney-General that there is cause to investigate any alleged violation of law relating to monopolies, unlawful discriminations, combinations or other unlawful practices in restraint of trade, he may require by summons the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books and papers before him relating to any matter under investigation. Such summonses may be issued by the Attorney-General or any of his assistants. They shall be served in the same manner as summonses for witnesses in criminal cases issued on behalf of the Commonwealth, and all provisions of law relating thereto shall apply to summonses issued under this act so far as they are applicable. Such witnesses shall, before testifying,

be sworn by the Attorney-General or an assistant designated by him.

Sec. 2. Any justice of the Supreme Judicial Court or of the Superior Court may, upon application of the Attorney-General, compel the attendance of witnesses and the giving of testimony before the Attorney-General in the same manner and to the same extent as before said courts.

When debate opened, Mr. Perrin said

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Mr. Brogna of Boston was based on Attorney-General Henry C. Atwill's annual report, which are designed to restrain unnecessary raising of food prices. One measure makes it a crime to form combinations or make agreements to raise prices of food in common use; the other gives the Attorney-General wide latitude in summoning persons and requiring the production of books in making inquiries regarding food prices.

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OFFICIAL NEWS
OF THE WAR
FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

attacks were repulsed with heavy losses at Cervenastena and in the Trnava region west of Monastir. An attempted enemy offensive preceded by prolonged drum fire was stopped at the outset. In this sector, in the afternoon, Bulgarians and Germans successfully counterattacked, supported by powerful artillery fire and drove the French from the trenches lost. Two French machine guns, 19 automatic rifles and 28 French prisoners were captured.

BERLIN. Germany (Thursday, by wireless to Sayville)—The German headquarters report issued yesterday says:

Western theater: Owing to rain and a snowstorm there has been limited fighting activity. Between Arras and Bertincourt and northwest of Ham and north of Soissons our protecting troops forced some mixed detachments of our adversaries to retreat with losses.

On the right bank of the Meuse this morning we attempted advances by the French or the Fosses forest failed.

Eastern theater: There have been forest-field engagements which were without importance.

Macedonian front: Partial attacks by the French at Nijopol, Trnava and Itstian, west and south of Monastir, were held down by our fire or repulsed. The heights northeast of Trnava and Anzovo, which recently had been in our opponents' hands, were reconquered by us in a storming hand-to-hand encounter. Our adversaries thereupon evacuated the terrain situated between these two points. Their attempt during the night to recapture the heights failed.

In the Tchernia Bend our artillery fire brought down a captive balloon in flames.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The official statement issued from British headquarters last night says:

South and southeast of Peronne we have advanced rapidly during the last 24 hours and reached points some 10 miles to the east of the River Somme. We have occupied another 40 villages in this area.

Between Nurlu and Arras our opponents are beginning to develop considerable resistance at a number of places. Nevertheless their rear guards are being steadily driven from their positions and our progress continues.

We carried out successful raids during the night east of Arras and northeast of Neuville St. Vaast. A hostile raiding party east of Neuville St. Vaast was repulsed.

Our opponents blew a mine this morning southeast of Ypres, damaging their own trenches.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The official communication issued by the French War Office last night reads:

North of Ham, the situation is without change. Our light forces remain in contact with our opponents between Remy and St. Quentin.

East of Ham, we forced this morning at two places a passage of the canal of the Somme, despite lively resistance by the Germans. The operation, conducted vigorously, enabled us to clear the north and east margins of the canal and drive back our opponents as far as the outskirts of Castres and Montescourt. Inundations have been caused by the Germans in this region.

Most of the villages before our lines in the neighborhood of St. Quentin are in flames.

We have advanced north of Tergnier (which lies southwest of La Fere). In the valley of the Alette there have been skirmishes between patrols. The enemy forces, who occupy in force the east bank of the Cracau Canal and the Alette, have subjected our lines to a lively bombardment.

In the region north of Soissons we made considerable progress and fought several quite lively engagements. Most of the conquered villages are entirely destroyed.

East of the Meuse our opponents delivered several surprise attacks against the Calonne trench, but these failed under our fire. The day was relatively calm on the rest of the front.

The noon official statement follows:

On the Ham-St. Quentin road skirmishes occurred east of Ham, between our cavalry and detachments of our opponents. Our troops late yesterday, in a brilliant action, captured the Sevrennois Castle and the village of Jussy, notwithstanding lively resistance of the garrison. South of Chauny we are occupying the general line of the Alette. All positions reached are being organized thoroughly.

North and northeast of Soissons we made important progress to the right and left of the Laon road, capturing 10 more villages.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) we penetrated a German trench north of Chambrettes farm, after subjecting it to a bombardment, and found there a number of German fallen. Surprise attacks against small French posts southeast of Tihure, in the Willy wood and in the region of Limay were repulsed completely. We took prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—The official statement issued by the War Office yesterday reads:

Caucasus front: In the direction of Sakkiz our advanced detachments pur-



Map shows region of German retirement

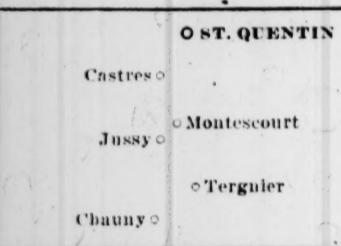


Diagram illustrates in detail the Anglo-French advance upon St. Quentin.

suing the Turks have crossed the frontier into Turkish territory.

In the direction of Kermanshah the pursuit of the Turks continues.

The bad weather season has begun.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The official Italian statement issued yesterday reads:

On the Trentino front on March 20 there was again considerable artillery activity. On the Costabola Massif, after violent bombardment with gas shells our opponents repeatedly attacked Italian advanced positions but were repulsed with heavy loss.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The official communication issued by the French War Office last night reads:

North of Ham, the situation is without change. Our light forces remain in contact with our opponents between Remy and St. Quentin.

East of Ham, we forced this morning at two places a passage of the canal of the Somme, despite lively resistance by the Germans. The operation, conducted vigorously, enabled us to clear the north and east margins of the canal and drive back our opponents as far as the outskirts of Castres and Montescourt. Inundations have been caused by the Germans in this region.

Most of the villages before our lines in the neighborhood of St. Quentin are in flames.

We have advanced north of Tergnier (which lies southwest of La Fere). In the valley of the Alette there have been skirmishes between patrols. The enemy forces, who occupy in force the east bank of the Cracau Canal and the Alette, have subjected our lines to a lively bombardment.

In the region north of Soissons we made considerable progress and fought several quite lively engagements. Most of the conquered villages are entirely destroyed.

East of the Meuse our opponents delivered several surprise attacks against the Calonne trench, but these failed under our fire. The day was relatively calm on the rest of the front.

The noon official statement follows:

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Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The Berlin Chamber of Commerce organized a meeting yesterday in support of the sixth war loan. The president of the Reichsbank spoke on Germany's financial power in war time and said that victory would mean securing a large war indemnity with which to pay war expenditure, but that indemnity could be obtained only if enough money were contributed now.

Other speakers used similar arguments and one expressed the view that Germany's industrial strength had been far from weakened during the war and that she was well armed for coming economic contests.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Replies in the Reichstag on Tuesday to a question concerning the alleged unsatisfactory conditions at the Alexandra palace internment camp in London, Dr. Kriegel stated on behalf of the Government that favorable reports subsequently received from neutral representatives and released prisoners showed the bad conditions mentioned no longer existed and expressed appreciation of the work of the present chief doctor of the camp. Hence reprisals were unnecessary.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

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ALLIES ADVANCE
RAPIDLY UPON
GERMAN RETREAT

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES ADVANCING FROM NOYON TO CHAUNY AND TERGNIER—The retreating German troops sacked even the supply houses of the American Relief Commission, to leave the French inhabitants utterly without food. They took every vestige of metal in the French village and destroyed practically every house in the territory which they evacuated.

But if the Germans hoped thus to stem the tide of the French advance, they were disappointed. The French advance has been so rapid that in many cases they have arrived at towns and villages hours before the Germans had planned to evacuate them.

Nor is the French advance lacking in methodical system. Behind the screen of fast moving cavalry and infantry come the engineers and road builders to bridge craters and behind them the artillery awaits only the construction of highways.

A few miles beyond Noyon today the writer witnessed the rapidity with which the French are overcoming every effort of the enemy to check their advance. There the French columns encountered a 50-foot hole—a crater on the Noyon-Chauny road—exactly at the spot best calculated to impede the advance. The French infantry and cavalry immediately detoured to the adjoining fields and continued their forward movement without interruption. At the same moment engineers began filling the crater and bridging it. Another detachment started at work on a road winding around the place.

Almost before the last shovelful of earth was thrown in and the last nail driven, batteries of the famous "Soltz-Quinze" guns went careening across, while to one side munitions and supply trains dashed forward likewise. The entire advance was resumed.

Pushing forward with the army toward Chauny and Tergnier one saw the entire horizon clouded with the smoke of burning farms and villages. The pathway of the German retreat was traceable for 15 miles by such palls of smoke.

Along the road back from Tergnier and Noyon poured an unending stream of refugees from these blazing farms and villages. Nearly all were women and children. Despite their destination, all were happy because they were returning to their own people.

They declared the happiest moment of their lives was when French cavalry dashed into their village and chased out the Germans. Their stories were alike. For weeks before the retreat started the Germans herded all inhabitants from village to village.

When the final moment came for the Germans to leave they sacked the houses. The soldiers carried off everything eatable, and burned the villages. Then they departed leaving the villagers homeless and foodless.

A few hours later, when the Germans believed the French troops had arrived, they began shelling the villages, though many of the civil inhabitants were still there.

Seven thousand women and children met with this experience at Chauny alone.

The German retreat has been marked by insensate destruction. Aside from the burning of farms and villages, the blowing of church doors and altars and the like, their wanton destruction was carried to such an extent that the writer walked through 20 miles of farms and fields where every orchard tree had either been hewn down—or if the French arrived before this job of destruction could be completed—the trees were sufficiently hacked to insure their destruction.

The Germans stripped every village of all metal. They tore the tin gutters and plumbing from all houses, took off the metal roofs; took from the churches both clocks and bells. Not one escaped—from the cathedral at Noyon to the humblest of wayside churches.

In the country districts all agricultural implements and machinery were either carried off or broken.

During the weeks preceding the retreat the Germans followed a systematic policy of forcing the inhabitants of half a dozen surrounding villages to gather in some larger town where the American relief commission had a distributing center. Then the refugees would be informed that the American commission would supply their wants—and the Germans would sack the towns.

At Noyon, owing to the concentration of 10,000 women and children, the Germans promised to leave the American commission sufficient supplies for the refugees. Nevertheless departing patrols sacked the American relief commission storehouse, carrying off all eatables. Then they dynamited the building and finally diverted water from the canal into the village. Part of the city was flooded and ruined in this fashion.

The population of Noyon said they had eaten no meat in 18 months.

The most minute preparations marked the German retreat. Successive lines of resistance for the rear guard were dug every few hundred yards from Noyon to Tergnier. Nevertheless, everywhere there was evidence that the French arrived before they had been expected. The French troops were able to cut many wires to unexploded mines. In many cases also the Germans did not have time to complete their mining operations.

The Bourse Gazette states that correspondence between the former Tsaritsa and M. Protobopoff, former Minister of Interior, has been discovered which indicates the strong Germanophilism of the fallen Government and confirms the reports regarding efforts of the old regime to arrive at a peaceful peace with Germany.

M. Kerenki, Minister of Justice, spent Tuesday in Moscow. It is stated the former Ministers are to be tried by jury. The council of workmen's and

soldiers' delegates and the Duma committee continue to work together harmoniously.

Newspapers estimate that the casualties in Petrograd during the revolution totaled 2000. A great volume of information continues to be published showing the efforts made by the Grand Dukes, including Grand Duke Cyril and Grand Duke Michael, to open the eyes of the Tsar and Tsaritsa to the actual conditions in Russia, and their failure to break down the wall imposed by M. Sturmer, the Metropolitan Pitirim, M. Scheglovitoff and latterly M. Protobopoff.

Partial Recognition

United States Confers With New Russian Authorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Although full and formal recognition of the de facto Government of Russia will be delayed by the United States until political stability has been restored, partial recognition already has been accorded by the visits of Ambassador Francis to the Foreign Office for the purpose of conducting business with the authorities. This fact was made known at the State Department.

Possibility of further developments in the affairs of the new regime is causing the United States Government to proceed slowly. This makes it desirable that full recognition be postponed until the country takes on a more settled political aspect.

Press reports saying the former Emperor and Empress had been deprived of their liberty and the former ordered back to Petrograd from his retirement caused uneasiness, as possibly indicating control by an extremist, radical group. Officials here think the great danger in the Russian situation lies in the possibility of attempts to destroy the moderates now in power, either by the former ruling party or by the extreme socialist revolutionary party.

The treatment of the former Emperor and his wife is being watched, therefore, with the idea that it may foreshadow a long period of unrest.

Russian internal affairs, and the disturbance of the country's war measures.

For this reason the immediate recognition of the new Government, which was desired because of its announced republican principles, will be postponed until after affairs have time to settle.

Transition Troubles

Ambassador at Petrograd Gives Account of Overture in Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Department of State Wednesday received the following telegram from the United States Ambassador at Petrograd, dated March 17:

"On the twelfth, after several preliminary disturbances during the previous weeks, revolutionary movement, actuated by bread riots and factory strikes, broke out in Petrograd. Mutinous regiments and local troops engaged in street fighting, the loyal troops soon joining the popular movement, as did all regiments sent to Petrograd. Some other disorderly units, revolutionary, and misappropriation of military supplies, were also present. The German retreat has been marked by insensate destruction. Aside from the burning of farms and villages, the blowing of church doors and altars and the like, their wanton destruction was carried to such an extent that the writer walked through 20 miles of farms and fields where every orchard tree had either been hewn down—or if the French arrived before this job of destruction could be completed—the trees were sufficiently hacked to insure their destruction.

The Germans stripped every village of all metal. They tore the tin gutters and plumbing from all houses, took off the metal roofs; took from the churches both clocks and bells. Not one escaped—from the cathedral at Noyon to the humblest of wayside churches.

In the country districts all agricultural implements and machinery were either carried off or broken.

During the weeks preceding the retreat the Germans followed a systematic policy of forcing the inhabitants of half a dozen surrounding villages to gather in some larger town where the American relief commission had a distributing center. Then the refugees would be informed that the American commission would supply their wants—and the Germans would sack the towns.

An appeal to the Russian Army has been issued by the Provisional Government. The proclamation, which is signed by Prince Lvov and M. Guchkov, says:

"The people will be able to carry through successfully the reorganization of life at home, provided they are well defended against the enemy outside. The Government is certain that the Army, mindful of this fact, will maintain its power, solidarity, and discipline intact and will do its utmost to bring the war to a victorious end."

Prince Lvov, the Prime Minister, received yesterday some Russian journalists and spoke of the position of the new Government. The southwestern and western fronts, he said, were entirely with the people, and if there had been excesses on the northern front, order and discipline had been quickly restored. The whole Baltic fleet is with the Government, and disturbances have ceased. Finland has unanimously sided with the new Government.

The Bourse Gazette states that correspondence between the former Tsaritsa and M. Protobopoff, former Minister of Interior, has been discovered which indicates the strong Germanophilism of the fallen Government and confirms the reports regarding efforts of the old regime to arrive at a peaceful peace with Germany.

"The cause of immigration, political, economical, religious, social and cultural oppression, will disappear on the day Russian Jews obtain their freedom," it says, "and immigration will then mechanically come to a stop. It is even to be expected that a large number of Russians in this country will return to Russia as soon as their brethren are emancipated and peace is concluded. The same holds good of many Russian Jews residing in England and France."

IMPERIAL WAR

WHAT CHINA MAY GAIN FROM THE ENTENTE ALLIES

Her Union With Them Expected to Bring Great Rewards, Says a Japanese Journalist—Tariff Autonomy and Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—"While it is of course not yet known specifically what China's quid pro quo will be in the matter of her joining the Entente allies, there are one or two fundamental elements of the situation showing what China hopes to gain by the act; that are fairly well understood," said Mr. J. G. Kasai, a Japanese journalist, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"In the first place there is the matter of tariff autonomy," said Mr. Kasai. "While China may not gain this as an immediate outcome of the war, even a beginning in that direction, even the hope that she may be allowed to dictate her own tariff policy, is a matter of considerable moment to the Government, which is seeking to consolidate its authority and to the Nation itself, which is seeking to realize and assert its sovereignty as a self-respecting member of the family of nations."

The same thing is true of the policy of extraterritoriality. While no one expects to see that policy abolished at the close of the war, there is no doubt that the Chinese statesmen and diplomats will expect to see, in the general international readjustment that will take place at the close of hostilities, at least a beginning made in the reduction of the area and power of foreign sovereignty on Chinese soil.

"But that China will reap many and great rewards for her action in joining the Allies, in ways that cannot fail to give her a larger and fuller place in the council of nations, is I believe generally understood by Japanese and Chinese students of the situation. China's severance of diplomatic relations with Germany has, for example, automatically eliminated the latter country from participation in the five-power loan agreement. Now if the United States takes Germany's place in that particular agreement or if she engages in political loans to China, the gain to the latter country will be evident, for everybody knows that the policy of the United States in making and recovering foreign loans would not be unnecessarily dictatorial, the recent history of the United States showing that, in the case of China in particular, her policy would doubtless be especially considerate and forbearing.

"And in fact, although it is not generally known, a political loan to China by the United States and Japan is now being negotiated," said Mr. Kasai.

"Recent reports printed widely in the United States to the effect that, while China welcomes American finance, she wishes this to come to her directly and not in participation with Japan, emanate from a press bureau in China, but in my opinion," said Mr. Kasai, "the idea reflects only a minority opinion. Leading men of anti-Japanese tendencies have also given out interviews recently advising Americans not to join with Japanese development projects in China, the ostensible reason being that the American interests would be given a nominal return on their investment while the Japanese financiers would absorb the wide speculative margin. All of which is, of course, ridiculous, as American financiers are not at all in need of guardians."

"One other result of the war," said Mr. Kasai, "that is already taking place is the improvement of the relations between Japan and the United States, although what I have in mind is so fundamental in nature that specific results are not yet apparent. The pro-German sentiment that undoubtedly exists in Japan comes largely from those Japanese who have been educated in Germany or who have come under German influence and who have come to admire the German methods and what they understand of its philosophy. And in the degree that they have come to admire German efficiency and culture they have come to look down upon American free-and-easy methods and the widespread lack of culture and the finer education. But these Japanese who would now naturally be in Germany or who would be doing business with Germans, are now forced to come to the United States or to deal with Americans; and the result will be that these Japanese will be forced to discover that underneath what is described as the go-as-you-please methods and crudities of the Americans there is a bigness, an idea of justice, a saving sense of something that is not to be found in the great European empire."

"And finally the war is indirectly finding, to a certain extent at least, a common meeting ground for the three great nations and peoples that form the Pacific basin—China, Japan and the United States. Alien as these are in origin, they find a geographical unity in that their territory forms the common container of the Pacific Ocean, and all the tendencies of modern times, particularly the more recent, integrating events of the world war, have added to the commonality of the problems of the Pan-Pacific area."

KANSAS FORMING BIRD CLUBS
TOPEKA, Kan.—The Forestry Department of the Woman's Club will soon perfect the organization of the Topeka Bird Club. Similar clubs will be organized at Bethany and Washburn Colleges, says the Capital, and a junior club, composed of school children, will also be formed.

PROTECTION FOR ATLANTIC SEA COAST ASSURED

(Continued from page one)

pen to be in Washington, almost without exception, signified their intention of standing solidly behind the President in the recommendations he will make in his message. It is generally conceded that the situation has progressed to such a point that all the thought and resources of the Nation must be centered at once upon defensive measures.

Some alarmist expressions are heard to the effect that Germany, because of the President's action, may strike a sudden blow by sending a submarine fleet across the Atlantic before preparations to resist it can be made here. Although the Hague conventions of 1907, to which both the United States and Germany are signatories, declare that hostilities shall not begin without formal notice to belligerents as well as neutrals, it is recognized that the Hague treaties have been so openly disregarded by Germany during the war in Europe that no compliance with them may be expected with any confidence.

Before the Hague conventions there was ample precedent for the beginning of hostilities without formal war declarations. In the war with Mexico, General Taylor's forces were over the Rio Grande, and two battles were fought, before a formal declaration of war was made.

Japan struck Russia before the formal declaration of war had reached the Russian capital, although one day previously the Japanese Ambassador had notified the Russian Foreign Office that Japan reserved liberty of action in protecting her interests.

The situation that has developed to the critical point indicated in the President's proclamation is exactly the condition contemplated by Germany when the decree for unrestricted sea warfare was promulgated. It is pointed out that Ambassador Bernstorff had advance information of the action, so that he was able to give directions to the German crews on German ships interned in United States ports concerning the disabling of engines, so that the ships would be worthless to the United States in case of seizure. This action satisfies officials that Germany knew what the result of her decree would be, and prepared for it.

Stronger evidence that the present situation was foreseen in Berlin lies in the plot of Dr. Zimmerman, the Foreign Secretary, to involve Mexico and Japan in a war with the United States, he foreseeing that hostilities between the United States and Germany were inevitable.

The six vital extracts from the diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Germany and President Wilson's addresses to Congress on the question of U-boat warfare, are as follows:

1. The ultimatum issued by the United States (the so-called Sussex note), on April 19, 1916.

2. Germany's reply to that ultimatum on May 5, 1916, and her pledge not to destroy vessels without visiting and searching them.

3. The acceptance by the United States, on May 6, 1916, of the German pledge.

4. Germany's declaration of Jan. 31, which means the resumption of the ruthless type of U-boat warfare.

5. President Wilson's address to Congress on Feb. 6, 1917, when he announced that diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany had been severed.

6. President Wilson's address to Congress on Feb. 26, 1917, when he announced the program of armed neutrality.

The seventh step will be the address before the joint session, April 2.

Indorses United States

Venezuela Stands for Rights of Neutral Nations

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao—Venezuela, according to persons who have arrived here from Caracas, recently answered Germany's announcement of unrestricted submarine warfare by expressing adherence to the traditional policy of maintaining the rights of humanity and of neutral nations.

Simultaneously, it is declared, the Venezuelan Minister in Washington was instructed to notify the American Government of the answer and to give assurance of Venezuela's unqualified endorsement of the stand taken by the United States in protecting neutral rights, thus reversing her former action, which merely reasserted her attitude of strict neutrality.

Strong pressure, the reports from Caracas say, was unsuccessfully brought to bear by the German legation and by numerous important German commercial interests to prevent the endorsement of the American Government's attitude.

Mobilizing the Workmen

Mechanics Needed in Navy Yard and Ordnance Establishments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Civil Service Commission is endeavoring to mobilize the workmen of the country so that the Government may be in a position to get needed help at short notice. The mechanics and other workmen in the navy yards and other establishments are under the civil service rules.

While this class of employees is required to undergo an examination, the examination given is not what is popularly known as a civil service examination, that is, applicants are not given a written examination, but are graded upon their experience and physical ability, inquiry also being made into their character and fitness.

The commission has approximately 3000 local boards of examiners in post offices in every State in the Union, and each of them has been instructed to cooperate in the search for the needed help. Each board has been furnished with posters calling attention to the Government needs, with instruction to display them where they will attract the attention of work-

men and to endeavor in every other way to facilitate the work.

War Department officials, however, do not attempt to conceal the chagrin that they feel, nor refrain from making clear the handicap placed upon the department by the failure of the last Congress to pass the \$279,000,000 Army appropriation recommended by Secretary of War Baker. This fund is needed, and needed immediately, the officials say, to replace the supplies that were distributed to the National Guard mustered in for Mexican border service.

The Army bill that failed of passage in the last Congress was to provide for the Army on a "peace footing." It made provision only for the Regular Army, with its 137,000 men, and the National Guard.

When the new Congress convenes it must consider a new Army bill. Just how large an appropriation Secretary Baker will ask for, no one can even approximate, as it will depend upon whether Congress declares war upon Germany, and then upon the number of men whom President Wilson will call to the colors.

That the appropriation, in case of war, would be far more than that embodied in the last bill can be taken for granted, as the department estimates the cost of training and maintaining a soldier for one year at \$1000. This is a liberal estimate, covering all overhead expense.

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The rates between Atlantic Coast ports are made twice those which apply between Pacific Coast ports. Those between the Atlantic Coast and the West Indies are twice those on Atlantic coastwise traffic and those to South America are greater in about the same proportion.

The same announcement is also made by the Government bureau that hereafter it will incur practically all forms of contraband destined for Europe, with the exception of munitions of war. Heretofore the bureau had rigidly restricted itself to a policy of insuring only non-contraband.

Two Companies of Militia to Protect Susquehanna Bridges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

BALTIMORE, Md.—After a conference with Adjt.-Gen. Henry M. Warfield, Carl L. Gray, chairman of the preparedness commission and Atty.-Gen. Albert C. Ritchie, at the executive offices in this city late yesterday afternoon, Governor Harrington ordered out two companies of the First Maryland Regiment to guard the two railroad bridges over the Susquehanna River at Havre de Grace.

Maj. Milton A. Record is in command. The Governor's action was announced in a statement issued last night to the local newspapers and at Maryland National Guard headquarters this morning.

The seventh step will be the address before the joint session, April 2.

Panama Protects Canal

Government of Republic Takes Steps to Check Plotters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

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Simultaneously, it is declared, the Venezuelan Minister in Washington was instructed to notify the American Government of the answer and to give assurance of Venezuela's unqualified endorsement of the stand taken by the United States in protecting neutral rights, thus reversing her former action, which merely reasserted her attitude of strict neutrality.

Press reports to the effect that two citizens of Panama discovered German-made maps of an isthmus on the Pacific side, near the canal zone, are without verification, but are considered reliable so far as they go to show that native Panamanians are given a hearing before the Massachusetts House Committee on Ways and Means today.

Alexander Whited, presenting the matter, said: "The best way to get in touch with the alien is by education. The State Board of Education is the proper body to take up this matter, as the boards in the cities and towns have plenty to do with their own work. Massachusetts is far behind Pennsylvania and other states in this matter. Commissioner Payson Smith and Mrs. T. J. Bowker, president of the Women's Municipal League, also favored the bill.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

A gymnasium exhibition will be held at Radcliffe College this evening under the direction of Misses Elizabeth Wright and Kate Wallace. Dean Bertha M. Boddy will preside at the conference of deans at the biennial meeting of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae in Washington, April 11 and 12. A gift of \$100 has been received by the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass., and will entitle the college to be represented in the summer of 1917 by one student doing research work or two students taking a course in instruction.

PANAMA LAND SETTLEMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Manuel Walls y Merino, counselor of the Spanish Embassy, has been raised to the rank of Minister by Spain and has been accepted by the United States and Panama as umpire in the Panama land dispute to succeed the late Adm. Concas y Palau. The claims arose from damage committed by this Government through the acquisition of the Panama Canal Zone.

MAJOR APPROVES ORDERS

Major Curley yesterday approved orders for sewer development in North Beacon Street, Brighton, at a cost of \$29,131; on Ralston Street, South Boston, between Old Colony and Dorchester Avenues at a cost of \$13,437, and on Minton Street, Jamaica Plain, between Amory and Brookside Streets at \$2,424.

B. & M. REORGANIZATION

PORLTAND, Me.—The Senate committee of the Maine Legislature has reported favorably a bill for extending the time limit of the Boston & Maine reorganization enabling legislation.

GUILTY PLEAS AS SHIELD FOR CONSPIRATORS

Judge and Prosecutor in Case of Spies Severely Arraign Prisoners—Sentence and Fine for Wunnenberg and Sander

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—From information at hand the State Department is able to determine that the holy war waged last fall and winter in Abyssinia has been completely won by the Christian forces. The settlement of the troubles in that ancient kingdom is indicated in the following official notice received Wednesday:

"Addis Ababa, Jan. 19. Excellency. By order of my Government I have the honor to inform you that our August Sovereign Zanditu who, by the grace of God succeeded our great Menelik 2d, will be solemnly crowned on Sunday, Feb. 11 at 9 in the morning at her capital, Addis Ababa.

"On this occasion I wish to announce that his imperial highness, Ras Tafari is heir to the throne. You are requested kindly to communicate this to your Government.

"CAGAZMATCH BATANE IEMER, Minister of Foreign Affairs."

CHRISTIANS WIN THE HOLY WAR IN ABYSSINIA

Announcement of the Crowning of Zanditu as Successor to Menelik, 2d, Is Reported

Government Expected to Put a Ban on Abnormal Prices, and Yet to Permit Capital and Labor to Have Fair Returns

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Government supervision of the country's vast resources of raw materials used in the production of munitions and other war supplies is contemplated by the National Council of Defense if the United States goes to war with Germany.

Tentative plans for putting such supervision into operation almost immediately, already have been completed. The council is hopeful that the big producers of raw material will agree to such a plan voluntarily. But in case they do not, the council is prepared to go before the coming extra session of Congress and ask for such power.

Abnormal profits on the manufacture of munitions and other necessities will be made impossible by war measures already planned to be put into effect by the council.

The Senate is thoroughly organized and ready to make a quick start on legislation. The upper branch concluded a 10-day special session last Friday, during which it named its leaders and agreed upon committees. In the Senate, the Democrats have a strong majority, but the situation in the House is an enigma, at the present time.

Neither Republicans nor Democrats are venturing to make any definite forecast as to which party will organize. That question only can be settled when the House meets next month.

Mr. Knox declared that the department had definitely learned that it was the purpose of the newspaper men employed as spies to locate anti-aircraft bases in London and other big British cities. Their next most important task was to secure a geographically correct notation of places where cables between the United States and England first touched British soil.

"This is simply another link in a vast and mighty chain of willful violation of American laws to serve the German Empire," Mr. Knox said.

"These men never better served the German Empire than by pleading guilty and shielding the names of others which would have come out in an investigation if the case had gone to a thorough trial."

District Attorney Knox, in addressing the court, brought out the fact that newspaper correspondents sent abroad to carry out the spy work carried invisible ink concealed in a pocket inside the tops of their socks.

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"These men never better served the German Empire than by pleading guilty and shielding the names of others which would have come out in an investigation if the case had gone to a thorough trial."

The Republicans, it is pointed out, are not all eager to obtain party control of the House. The chief obstacle is that it would place on their shoulders the bulk of responsibility, and with little real power to control legislation.

Duty to Declare War

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In answer to a question as to his opinion regarding the present status of relations between the United States and Germany, Senator Lodge said: "I am clearly of the opinion that we are now, and have been for some time past, in a state of war with Germany, owing entirely to the action of Germany. When Congress meets on April 2 it will be my duty, in my judgment, to declare war against Germany, because in no other way can the rights of American citizens be protected, our national independence maintained and the future peace and security of the United States assured."

While the decision of Wunnenberg and Sander not to stand trial has stopped for the time being a full exposure of their plot, it is still probable, it was said, that some of their agents who are detained in neutral European countries may be sent back here for trial. Two

FITCHBURG ROAD DIRECTORS GIVE THEIR APPROVAL

B. & M. Reorganization Plan Indorsed by Another of the Four Principal Leased Lines of the Main System

Directors of the Fitchburg Railroad, one of the four principal leased lines of the Boston & Maine Railroad, have followed the action of the directors of the Concord & Montreal and Connecticut River railroads in approving the reorganization plan formulated by some of the leased lines, notably those of the Concord & Montreal.

The directors of the Fitchburg Railroad voted to submit the plan to the stockholders within a short time, probably during the first week of April. The stockholders of the Concord & Montreal will vote on the plan at Concord, N. H., on March 27, and the stockholders of the Connecticut River Railroad will meet several days later to take similar action. A meeting of the directors of the Boston & Lowell is expected to be held in Boston tomorrow, when the plan will be discussed and probably approved for submission to the stockholders of that railroad within two weeks.

It was learned today that Judge Marcus P. Knowlton, chairman of the Federal trustees holding the majority of the Boston & Maine stock in behalf of the New Haven railroad, had withdrawn his active opposition to the reorganization plan calling for an assessment on the common stock. It was stated that while not approving of the idea Judge Knowlton had decided not to embarrass the promoters of the reorganization by opposing the proposed plan.

A resolution was introduced in the Maine Senate at Augusta today extending the time of the act for the reorganization of the Boston & Maine Railroad for one year. The Maine Reorganization Act had a time limit of July 1, 1917, for the completion of the reorganization plan, but the Legislature of that State holds biennial sessions and is expected to adjourn before May 1, so that immediate enabling legislation in that State was necessary.

With the stockholders of the Boston & Maine and leased lines in agreement, it is expected that the reorganization bill will be passed by the New Hampshire Legislature within the next month without much opposition.

Regarding the provision for the acquisition of the Hampden Railroad by the present reorganization plan at a cost of \$3,000,000 Attorney-General Henry C. Attwill of Massachusetts stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today that he would not take any steps to prevent the carrying through of such a plan as the Massachusetts Reorganization Bill of 1915 contains such a provision.

Relative to the notes of the Hampden Railroad, amounting to \$3,300,000 payment for which is not provided for in the reorganization plan, Mr. Attwill said that he had no authority to act upon the question of payment by the Boston & Maine Railroad, either before or after reorganization, unless August L. Thordike, Massachusetts Bank Commissioner, made such a request in behalf of the State.

Meetings of three other leased lines of the Boston & Maine, consisting of the Manchester & Lawrence, Lowell & Andover and Kennebunk railroads, are expected to take place within the next few weeks, and the supporters of the reorganization plan are confident that a rehabilitation of the road will have been completed and the receiver relieved of his duties within the next six months.

BOARD OF TRADE ACTS

Members of the Massachusetts Board of Trade today carried to many parts of the State the preparedness propaganda of the State Public Safety Committee. Yesterday 100 of them, representing every Board of Trade in the State, met as an executive committee at the Hotel Vendome, received instructions from members of this committee, and pledged themselves, severally, to take up in each district, a program of work outlined by H. Frank W. Whitcher, president of the board; Mayor Curley of Boston and Charles F. Wood, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and vice-chairman of the Public Safety Committee, were speakers at the meeting.

BANK OFFICERS TO DINE

Members of the Bank Officers Association of Boston will hold their annual dinner at the Hotel Somerset on Tuesday evening, May 27. The speakers will include the Rev. Henry S. Bradley of the Piedmont Congregational Church of Worcester; Melvin M. Johnson, past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts, and Maj. Charles W. Gordon (Ralph Connor) of Canada. Mrs. Martha Atwood Baker will be the host, and Carroll Swan is to be in charge of the events of a patriotic nature.

STATIONERS MEET

The annual dinner of the Boston Stationers Association was held at the Parker House last night. Thomas Dreier of Cambridge was the guest, and spoke on "Biggest Business." These officers were elected: Ralph S. Bauer of Lynn, president; Joseph F. Lowell of Boston, vice-president; John T. Bailey of Boston, secretary; Frank J. Merrill of Boston, treasurer; Arthur L. Cole of Lawrence, auditor; George D. Whittemore, John D. Lamond, T. L. Southack, G. L. Davis and W. M. L. McAdam, all of Boston, executive committee.

ABOLISHMENT OF MINIMUM WAGE BOARD ADVOCATED

The special legislative Committee on Consolidation of Commissions today heard the advocates of a bill providing for the repeal of the law creating the Minimum Wage Commission. The opponents of the repeal will be heard in part this afternoon and a further hearing will be given at a later date.

Alfred Lunt, counsel for the Merchants & Manufacturers Association, an organization covering 20 different industries and comprising about 6000 individual companies, conducted the hearing for the advocates of the repeal of the law. He declared that the minimum wage law was based upon unsound economic theory.

Fred G. R. Gordon, of Haverhill, secretary of the Anti-Socialist League, said that the minimum wage movement had never been fostered by organized labor but by "uplifters and reformers always trying the impossible."

Other speakers in favor of the repeal were: A. C. Comins, representing the Worcester Textile Association; Earl M. Thayer, a textile manufacturer; George E. Close of Cambridge, representing the Confectioners Club; Capt. William P. White, president of the Lowell Paper Tube Company; Frank W. Whitcher, president of the Massachusetts Board of Trade; Eben S. Stevens, a mill owner of Webster; Henry G. Dyson of Hudson; Walter M. Whiting of Boston, in the laundry business; James W. White of Lynn, president of the Laundry Owners Association; L. E. Daloz of the Daloz Cleansing Company; Winslow Sears of the United Candy Company, and Aaron R. Warfield, a retail merchant of Whitman, employing several girls.

Miss Margaret Fitzgerald, a member of the retail stores wage board who could not attend later, was permitted to speak against the repeal. She said that the law had worked satisfactorily in Boston retail stores and that the fact that no complaints have come from that source, where the law has been in effect since January, 1916, is sufficient argument against repeal.

MASSACHUSETTS SENATE REPORTS

The following committee reports were made in the Massachusetts Senate this afternoon:

A bill providing two platoons for firemen in cities, Senate S. 1. Representatives Bliss of Malden, Woodill of Melrose, Johnson of Worcester and Wharton of Boston dissent. Committee on Cities.

A bill to license fire insurance adjusters on payment of a \$2 fee to the Insurance Commissioner. Committee on Ways and Means.

A bill granting the Second Universalist Society of Boston authority to use funds of the corporation for charitable and educational purposes. Committee on Mercantile Affairs.

A bill to expend \$17,000 for repairs on the various fish hatcheries about the State. Committee on Fisheries and Game.

A bill to incorporate the Monterey Water Company. Committee on Water Supply.

A bill to increase the salary of the judge of the District Court of Eastern Franklin to \$1200.

MILK REGULATING BILL HAS HEARING

George Albrecht of Concord was the chief speaker today at the hearing of the legislative joint committee on agriculture and public health on his petition for a central board to make rules and regulations for the milk business, the board to consist of the State Department of Health, with an additional person appointed annually by the Governor. The bill gives this board power to enforce the regulations for milk produced outside of the State and to make analyses, the local boards of health to have jurisdiction of Massachusetts milk. Mr. Albrecht enlarged upon the value to the State of having such central authority to oversee the milk business and the benefit it would be to the consumers. He was supported by John F. Cusick, counsel for D. Whiting & Sons, and other large contractors.

Amos T. Saunders, counsel for the Massachusetts Association of Local Boards of Health, opposed the bill, saying that it upsets the present way of doing the milk business.

BOSTON PAPER MEN DINE

Members of the Bank Officers Association of Boston will hold their annual dinner at the Hotel Somerset on Tuesday evening, May 27. The speakers will include the Rev. Henry S. Bradley of the Piedmont Congregational Church of Worcester; Melvin M. Johnson, past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts, and Maj. Charles W. Gordon (Ralph Connor) of Canada. Mrs. Martha Atwood Baker will be the host, and Carroll Swan is to be in charge of the events of a patriotic nature.

TRADE SCHOOL GRADUATES

Fourteen members of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association Trade School received diplomas last night at the graduation exercises in Paul Revere Hall. Addresses were made by the Rev. James Huxtable and Charles H. Bradley. A. L. Dix made awards to Michael K. Keller, Milton Benjamin and Archibald T. Macdonald for perfect attendance during the course.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

The Bostonian Society met at the Old State House yesterday. The Rev. Charles W. Wendt addressed the members on "The Career of a Charles-ton Boy, Thomas Starr King."

PROGRAM DEVOTED TO C. M. LOEFFLER

Compositions of Charles Martin Loeffler—Presented by Georges Longy and Miss Renée Longy in Jordan Hall, evening of March 21, with a chorus of women from the Cecilia Society taking part, and with solo artists assisting, as follows: Mme. Pauline Frish, soprano; Miss Gertrude Marshall, violin; John Barnes Adams, clarinet; violin; Heinrich Giese, pianist. The program: Two rhapsodies for oboe, violin and piano, Mr. Longy; "Ton sonnen," "Je te vis," "A vous ces vers," "Tant que l'enfant," Mme. Frish; "L'Archer," op. 26, for voice, women's chorus, violin d'amour and piano, Mme. Pauline Frish, chorus of women, Miss Marshall; Mr. Giese and Mr. Longy.

Mr. Loeffler is not without honor in the community of which he is a citizen. For he always has enthusiastic listeners, and a good number of them, whenever his music figures in an important way on a program. He has support, he enjoys a following, he finds encouragement in his own day. Let nobody ever gainsay that. He has not had to endure neglect at the hands of Bostonians. Eight years ago, when he appeared as violin player at a Longy Club concert in Potter Hall, taking part in a performance of his two rhapsodies for piano, violin and oboe, he was the cause of a filled auditorium. On Wednesday evening, when he reviewed these rhapsodies and brought forward some songs and one of his smaller choral pieces, through the cooperation of Mr. Longy and Miss Longy, he met the usual public welcome.

This composer's writings, whatever their value may prove finally to be as an expression of his locality, are an outcome that was to be expected of artistic forces long-since set going. They are, clearly enough, a direct result of the establishment in the early eighties of the Boston Symphony Orchestra concerts, and a remote result of institutions of earlier date. They are to be regarded as product of that curiosity in musical movements of Continental Europe which took hold of people in certain of the larger cities of the United States a century or so ago. The little instrumental works, "L'Etang" and "La Cenemure," reproducing in tone the imagery of two French poems, and the songs and the choral pieces written to French texts, which were presented in Jordan Hall last night, are exploits in musical transplantation. They are an endeavor on the part of the composer to make an Old World garden grow in New England. They bring near what the public has long been considering from afar.

Mr. Loeffler, after his whole output in composition is considered, both his small things, such as were heard on this occasion, and his large symphonic works, such as are heard now and then at orchestral concerts, has perhaps done his best in song writing. In the songs, indeed, he may stand the most likely chance of outrunning the homage of a special group of followers and becoming popular. With the songs, better surely than with the choral pieces, which are not always pleasantly conceived in their sound for listeners nor happily contrived in their part-writing for performers, he may at last gain the ear of the general public of the country. The songs, because of having originality of design and straightforwardness of workmanship, should be influential in the wide field of action known as the recital. They could well be styled pieces for piano and voice instead of songs in the ordinary lyrical meaning, since they are, substantially, the rhapsodies for piano, violin and oboe, with a singer taking the place of the standing players.

"DRY" VOTE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE HOUSE

CONCORD, N. H.—The House of Representatives Wednesday passed a bill which would establish State-wide prohibition on May 1, 1918. Approval by the House Committee on Appropriations is necessary before the measure goes to the Senate because of provision for the establishment of a board of State agents to enforce the proposed prohibitory law. The vote in the House today was 192 to 172.

TUNNEL ARGUMENTS MADE

Arguments asking for a mandamus to compel the Boston Transit Commission to build a tunnel between City and Sullivan squares were made before the Supreme Court in Boston, yesterday, by George T. Moran, the petitioner. It is claimed that the elevated structure has greatly depreciated the value of the property in that section. The petitioner claims that the transit commission has no choice but to proceed with work whereas the commission says it ought not to be compelled to construct a tunnel because the Boston Elevated Railway has refused to take a lease when completed.

FOOD GARDEN COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An announcement was made by the American Forestry Association that Dr. Charles W. Eliot of Cambridge and John Hays Hammond of Gloucester have been designated members of the national emergency food garden commission, recently affiliated with the association. The commission will conduct a nationwide campaign to reduce the high cost of living and assist the national defense movement by encouraging food garden planting throughout the United States.

NEW SCHOOL ADVOCATED

At a meeting of the Public School Association of Cambridge last evening, in the hall of the High and Latin School, speeches were made by Clarence D. Kingsley, agent of the State Board of Education and others, endorsing the plan of the Cambridge School Committee for an erection of an annex to the school. He condemned the proposed rearrangement of rooms, as advocated by the superintendent of buildings. Other speakers who took the same position were the superintendent of schools, Michael E. Fitzgerald, L. L. Cleveland, headmaster of the school, and Prof. Wallace W. Atwood.

GLoucester Has Rally

Gloucester, Mass.—At a patriotic rally in the City Hall last night, notable for clashes of opinion between speakers, Gloucester citizens passed unanimously a resolution to the effect that it was the sense of the meeting that the citizens gathered there, and the city they represented, stand squarely behind the President and Congress and pledge their resources and efforts toward the National Defense. Mayor Stoddard presided and made a patriotic address. On motion of Alderman Barrett, a Gloucester Committee on Public Safety to act in conjunction with the State committee was ordered appointed.

Y. M. C. A. CONFERENCE

Y. M. C. A. international workers who have been meeting in Boston, ended their conference last night when C. J. Ewald of South America, E. C. Woormann of India and John S. Burgess of China discussed the world outlook at a meeting in the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. Luncheons were held yesterday by three groups of workers in Boston at the Boston City Club.

OFFICIAL DENIES REPORT

Reports that the United States has notified the Ward Line and the United Fruit Company that it will take over their passenger steamers are denied by Andrew W. Preston, president of the latter concern, at his Boston office today. The Ward Line has no Boston office.

NAVAL CLUB IS FOR UNITED STATES TO JOIN THE ALLIES

Copies of a resolution declaring that the United States should now join the Entente Allies in active warfare with Germany were being sent today to members of the President's Cabinet, the Senate and the House of the National Congress, and the secretaries of Harvard Clubs throughout the world, following action taken by the Harvard Club of Boston at its annual meeting last night. A resolution, introduced by Maj. Henry L. Higginson, passed the club with not a single dissenting voice. It was immediately forwarded to President Wilson.

NAVY LAUNCHES TO BEGIN BOSTON HARBOR PATROL

(Continued from page one)

trials in positions overlooking the harbor and on guard in the Navy Yard has been increased. These men, who formerly carried only revolvers and "billys," were today armed with Springfield rifles. Civilians within the Navy Yard were required to wear their passes in their hats to facilitate passage through.

Meanwhile more enrollments for guard service were coming in to Commander George G. Mitchell, enrollment officer. Today 13 young ladies offered voluntarily to do any duty without payment at the Navy Yard. Their names were taken and added to the list being prepared.

Another call for aviators, who should report to Lieut. George Murray, was made today, and five new units of coast defense reserve men from Tufts College were added to the force already being trained. Competition for rank of ensign was so strong that an examination was held. H. L. Waldo receiving the appointment.

Men for service as clerks and stenographers have been called for. They receive \$44 per month with an additional \$1.25 a day for subsistence at the start. This is soon raised to \$66 a month with the same subsistence allowance. Under the present arrangements girls cannot be used for this work.

Three submarine chasers and patrol boats, the Lynx, recently returned from recruiting service at Portland; the Boy Scout and the Cactus will sail tomorrow or early Saturday for Provincetown where recruiting parties will be landed to repeat the programs carried out at Portland, Gloucester, Scituate and other coast cities.

One or more of the boats will stop at Scituate to take on a party of men now there. Lieut. Lucien Minor today began a new enrollment campaign in Portland, where the work has been started by Lieut. James O. Porter.

Massachusetts militia commanders, meeting tonight at the South Armory by order of Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, acting adjutant-general, will receive instructions to arrange immediately for emergency barracks and stables which may be needed if the Massachusetts National Guard is mobilized before the weather is warm enough for use of the Framingham muster field.

Custodians of State armories were today in receipt of instructions to report on available lands in their respective districts, particularly, if possible, the fair grounds of various organizations. At these places temporary quarters will be prepared in case they are needed at short notice.

Although Massachusetts has a stronger mounted militia than most states, plans are being made to double the force. Tomorrow night, acting upon orders from Capt. Charles E. Rees, men of the First Troop, Provisional Cavalry of Massachusetts, will bring at least one new applicant each so that the enrollment in that troop may be doubled. Other troops will take similar steps, it was said today.

At the meeting of militia commanders in South Armory tonight arrangements for a quick response to whatever orders may be forthcoming are to be made and special attention will be paid to the problems of drafting, drinking water and nearness of railway connections in connection with new grounds and buildings. No statement is being made public as to the full nature of the business tonight.

At the Boston City Club, this evening, preparedness leaders will outline, for the benefit of members of that club and the Navy League at a joint banquet, the preparedness work in Massachusetts that culminated yesterday in setting a new record for recruiting in the Army, Navy, and Naval Reserve Corps. It was the busiest day since the Spanish war in these branches and, according to reports made from other departments today, safety measures proceeded swiftly in other branches of the service as well.

A unit of 30 experienced wireless operators, all girls and women, was accepted by the Coast Defense Reserve Corps. At the same time more than 20 aviators responded to a call for volunteers from Harry K. White, State chairman of the Navy League.

The girl wireless operators who were yesterday accepted for service will be stationed at each base of the power boat patrol flotilla. They will relay messages to and from the fleet.

As a result of the enrollment of the first score of aviators, Godfrey L. Cabot of 944 Old South Building was appointed aviator aid to Commandant Rush of the Boston Navy Yard. He will take charge of the recruiting of aviators for the Naval Reserve Flying Corps and will work in conjunction with officials of the Navy League.

Brigadier-General Sweetser made an appeal for young men of the highest type to volunteer for military duty. He declared that 7500 men are needed for the Massachusetts militia.

ARLINGTON RAISES FUND TO BUY FLAGS

Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser and John Q. A. Brackett, former Governor of Massachusetts, were honored guests and speakers last night at a patriotic rally in Robbin's Memorial Hall at Arlington to raise funds for the purchase of flags to place in conspicuous places about the town. Other speakers were the Rev. Joseph Early, Alfred H. Knowles, past commander of the Massachusetts G. A. R.; James M. Mead, president of the Arlington Board of Trade, and Mrs. Frank D. Sawyer, president of the Arlington Woman's Club.

Coats Suits Frocks Blouses and Walking Skirts

C. W. Buhl & Co.
22 West Fourth Street
DAYTON, OHIO

memberships and 23 annual memberships were placed on file at the headquarters in Washington today. They were forwarded by Mr. White yesterday. The contributions to the fund for the Navy League work now total nearly \$5650.

Tech Committee Named

A permanent preparedness committee composed of A. E. Keating, chairman; A. F. Benson and H. G. Swan has been appointed by the Institute Committee at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A census of students will be taken at Technology with a view toward ascertaining their position on preparedness. If the result of the inquiry warrants it, a request will be sent to Washington asking that an army officer be detailed to prepare the undergraduates for admission to the Reserve Officers Corps.

Preference for Soldiers

Following a proposal by Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood three Boston theaters have publicly advertised that preference in the choice of seats will be given to uniformed members of the National Guard or of the regular Army or Navy. The Boston recruiting committee will urge other theaters and hotels to take the same step.

Military Training Urged

The recruiting committee voted yesterday that a request be sent to every Chamber of Commerce or Board of Trade in Massachusetts asking these organizations to appeal to their senators and representatives in Congress to have passed at the next Congress a resolution compelling universal military training.

Shipbuilders Form Guard

Workmen employed at the Fore River shipbuilding yards in Quincy have formed a company of 100 men under the direction of Maj. Frederick E. Jones of the Fifth Regiment, M. N. G. This company will be affiliated with the home defense forces of the State and will be established at once to guard the works. A squad of the men were drilling yesterday and today, armed with the regulation rifles. A group of them will also be in use of a machine gun which was yesterday received at the yard.

NEW YORK SUBWAY EXTENSION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The extension of the subway system by an elevated railway over the White Plains road, between Two Hundred and Nineteen and Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth streets, will be put into operation March 31. The first train will leave the Two Hundred and Nineteen Street Station at 3 p. m. on that day, and as soon as possible the line will be completed to the terminal station at Two Hundred and Forty-first Street.

We Announce An Advance Showing of Exclusive New Modes for Southern Resorts and Early Spring Wear in
Coats Suits Frocks Blouses and Walking Skirts
C. W. Buhl &

SUPAI INDIANS TO HAVE MORE GRAZING LAND

Little Known Tribe on Arizona Reservation Makes Encouraging Advance in Agriculture—Own Considerable Live Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHOENIX, Ariz.—Fifty American Indians, members of the Supai tribe, whose agency is located in Cataract Canyon, Northern Arizona, produced crops in the last fiscal year amounting in value to \$5630, on 275 acres of land. The Supai Indians now own live stock worth approximately \$13,620, including cattle, horses, mules and chickens. With a view to encouraging these Indians to largely increase their stock holdings, an effort is being made to get for them additional grazing land within the forest reserve adjoining the reservation.

The small Supai Indian reservation of 518 acres was set aside by executive order of March 31, 1882, and is located at the bottom of Cataract Canyon (an offshoot of the Grand Canyon of Colorado in Northern Arizona), about 2600 feet below the surrounding country. The Havasu River, which has its source in numerous springs on the reservation, furnishes an abundant supply of water for irrigation and domestic purposes. The force of employees includes the superintendent, a day school teacher, housekeeper and policeman.

The total Indian population at the time of the last report on June 30, 1916, was 170 persons, comprising 42 families. Eleven families reside in permanent homes erected within the last few years. It is hoped to supply them all with improved houses.

A Government day school is maintained for the Indian children, with a capacity of 35, and enrollment of 30 (practically every eligible Indian child of school age on the reservation), and an average total attendance of 20. Two of the older children are in a more advanced school off the reservation.

These Indians depend mostly upon farming and gardening for their support, the principal crops being alfalfa, beans, corn, melons, and squash, with some fruit, such as apricots, figs and peaches.

Some of the Supai Indians are engaged in basket making, cutting and selling wood and timber, and the tanning of furs. Practically every boy and man on the reservation is self-supporting.

A successful agricultural fair is held on the reservation each fall, the Indians exhibiting their products in competition with each other.

Cataract Canyon is full of beautiful rock formations. It has been described as the most sublimely impressive of all the side canyons of the Colorado. In places the canyon is very narrow, barely 50 feet from wall to wall, but the Supai chose for their village spot where the walls are wide apart, 200 feet or more; yet even here the sun's rays do not reach the canyon floor until 9 o'clock in the morning, and are gone by 3 in the afternoon. The walls are full of trails, some of them leading to abandoned mines, others leading to the mesa above.

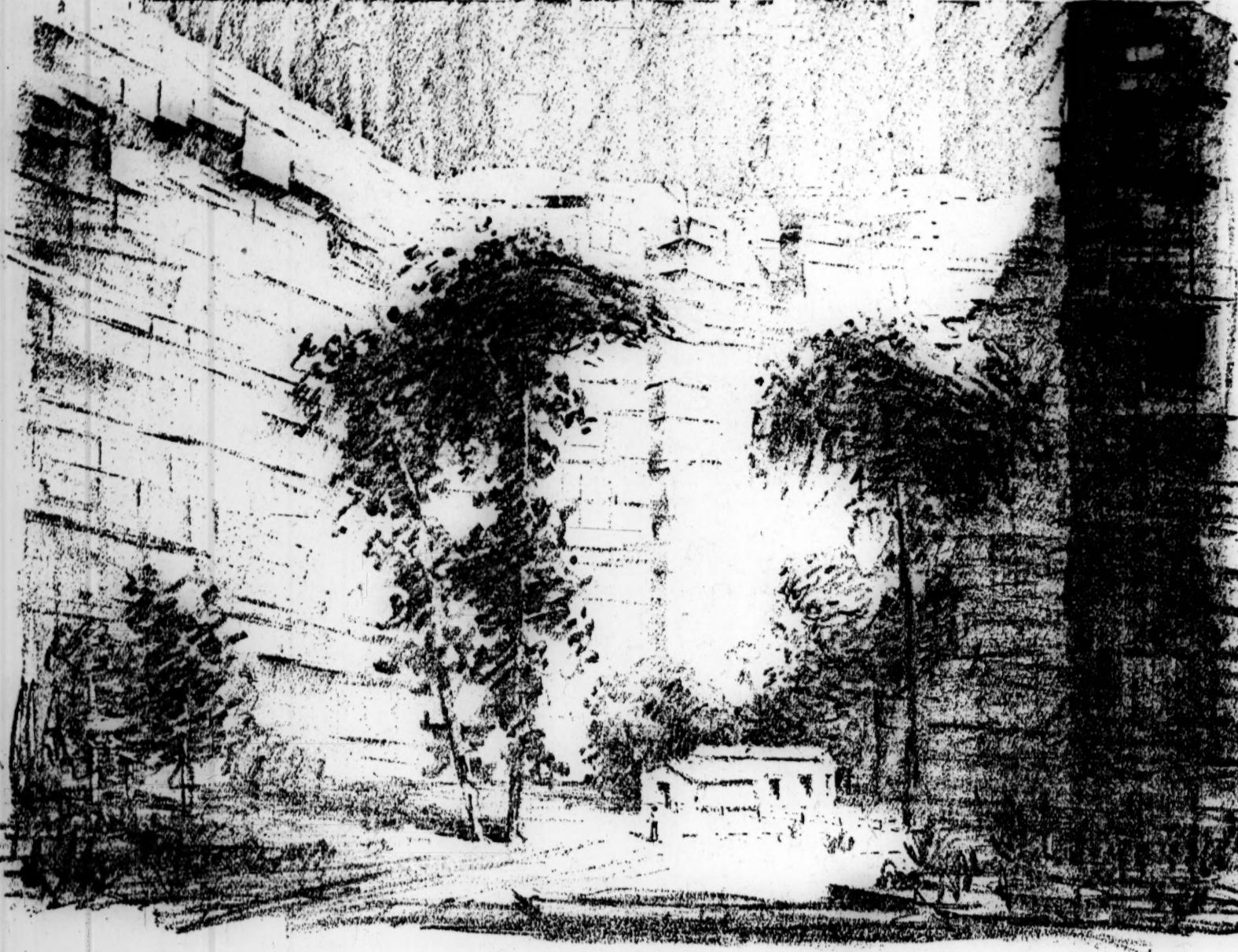
But most interesting of all, perhaps, is the little tribe of Supai Indians, which one finds living in small huts on the floor of the canyon. Their summer homes are grass or willow wickups; in winter they seek warmer quarters, some families having small houses of stone. About them are the fields, some of them no larger than the floor of a very small house.

In the late summer the crops are harvested. The peaches and figs are dried, and surely nowhere in the world are finer, sweeter, dried peaches to be found. The women gather the fruit while it is in its prime, split the peaches in halves, and lay them on a natural bed of gravel and sand, or, climbing up a short distance on the canyon wall, lay their peaches smoothly on a stone shelf which has been hewn out for them by the water and winds of centuries. The women cut the pumpkins in strips and dry them over poles in the sunshine. The beans and corn are thoroughly dried before being put away for the winter. For his storeroom the Havasupai finds a place in his canyon wall, where a soft stratum has been eroded.

Using the stratum of hard stone beneath for a floor, and the one above for a roof, he incloses the three open sides with walls of rough stone, leaving a small, round opening through which he may get his stores during the winter months. When the storehouse is filled with his harvested crop, this opening is sealed by shaping a flat stone exactly to fit the hole, and sealing it in with mud. A mark of some kind is usually made in the seal, so that the owner can tell whether any of his tribesmen help themselves to his store.

The women grind their corn between two stones. The dried corn is put in a long, hollow stone, trough and crushed with a smooth, round stone which is held in the hands and skillfully rolled over the grain. Often they stir this meal with water into a thin mush, and spread it quickly over a hot stone, which crisps it almost instantly into a thin sheet of delicious bread.

In the late fall or winter the entire tribe leaves the canyon for a two-months' stay up on the mesa. This trip is taken for the purpose of gathering wild fruits and roots that grow on the plains which surround the canyon. They prize highly the fruit of the prickly pear. They gather and dry the root of the mescal, and as they prepare it, it tastes almost like sweet potato. Every edible plant which grows in that country of sparse vegetation is known to them and utilized.



Courtesy of the author of McClintock's History of Arizona.

THE SHOEMAKER

The shoemaker's shop looked straight down the village street. Centuries before, the men in this part of England who made the road caused it, at this point, for some long-forgotten reason, to turn sharply to the right, and so, as the village spread up the hill from the stream, and followed the road on either side, it came about that the cottage at the bend faced down the quaint cobble stretch, which in this village, as in nearly every other village of any size, is called the high street. It was a quaint, half-timbered cottage, black and yellow, as all true "black and whites" really are, with curious bulging walls, inconsequent black timbers, meandering round in all directions, and two little oblong windows above the door and shop front, which forever seemed to send a sidelong glance of inquiry down the road to the right.

Now the shop window was low and curved and roomy, but the only dressing it possessed, year in year out, was the shoemaker. Girt about with leather apron, his last in front of him; hammer, awls, blackball, beeswax, rivets, sprigs, and strange cuts of leather all around him, the shoemaker worked away; from morning until dusk; in times of stress, long after dusk, by the light of a paraffin lamp, a lamp with a blue reservoir, and a large and bulbous chimney. The shoemaker had one striking peculiarity; at any rate, it was striking to the stranger—the village had never known anything else—he always wore, when he went abroad, a black sombrero. No one ever knew why he wore it, or how he first came by it, or where his supply was, at very long intervals, renewed. The village, as has been said, took it for granted, but for the stranger, the contrast between the shoemaker at home and the shoemaker abroad was startling. Meet him in the street, and you would set him down, offhand, as a labor pioneer, following stanchly in the steps of the famous pioneer of South Wales; see him in his shop, with the sombrero and the square-cut morning coat, another invariable garment, hung up behind the door, and he was just the shoemaker, whose outward appearance afforded no indication whatever as to his political views.

Indeed, politics and all such like subjects seemed to vanish from thought the moment you pushed open the half door and entered. Here was a place where the repairing of boots and shoes was the matter on hand. It was here, moreover, by no means the prosaic subject it is generally held to be. What a certain great finance minister succeeded in doing in the matter of finance, the shoemaker certainly managed to do in the matter of shoemaking, and, above all, in the matter of shoe repairing. There was here no hint of the wholesale method; each case was considered and decided on its merits. With a look of eager expectation of the really great craftsman, he would receive the wayward shoes across the small counter. Quickly would he run over them an eye of much experience, turning them up, and placing them side by side to get a good view of both soles together; bending back the leather in unexpected places so as to form a just estimate of the "wear" that was in it. Then would he proceed to enter into the matter with you. You had come—he always took it so—in the first instance, for his advice. If you chose to call upon him, later, to carry out his own recommendations, that was another matter. For the moment it was a question of advice. And so he advised, gave his conclusions and the reasons for them, declared himself willing, it is true, to carry out anything that might be requested of him; but the course enjoined by good shoe repairing was so and so, and so and so. Somehow or other, his advice would always be followed, and the shoes

would accordingly be placed on the shelf devoted to those waiting attention shoes of all shapes and all sizes, in all conceivable conditions of disrepair.

Then, the immediate business disposed of, the shoemaker would indulge himself for a little while in the matter of converse. He put shoemaking and shoe repairing first, of course, but he could, none the less, show himself enthusiastic on many subjects. He was particularly carried away by the subject of birds, and sooner or later, if it came to this, he would appeal for support and confirmation to the "shoemaker's wife," who, before long, never failed to "appear" in the doorway between the shop and the kitchen behind. That was the peculiarity of the shoemaker's wife, she always "appeared." Her goings and comings never seemed, somehow, to call for greeting or leave-taking. She was always on hand, as it were, "in the room." When she was not to be seen, she was "to be heard," "fettling" or ironing, or talking to the small brown linnet, whose cage hung at the side of the window. So she would just move into the conversation or move out of it, and if she appeared, every now and again, in the doorway, why, it was the most natural thing in the world.

Now, behind the shoemaker's cottage, at the other side of the field, beyond the garden, was a larch grove. And if there is to be one further fact recorded of the shoemaker and the shoemaker's wife, it should be this; that they were people of fixed habits, and so it had long been their custom, in the spring, and summer, and autumn of the year, on a Sunday morning, after breakfast, to go out together and inspect the garden; and so from the garden they would pass across the field to the larch grove.

The object was, of course, birds,

and the things they saw and heard in that grove were talked of often in the days that followed, between themselves, or with anyone, having a heart for such matters, who chanced in the shop.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Alexander Graham Bell, upon whom

the Civic Forum of New York has just conferred a medal for distinguished honor in the public service, has had

two predecessors in this form of com-

munity recognition: Thomas A. Edison

and George W. Goethals. Mr. Bell in-

vented, perfected and operated the tele-

phone in the city of Boston, in March,

1876, and not only has aided in sub-

sequent development of the form of

applied natural science of which tele-

phony is a part, but also has used his

large fortune accruing therefrom in

supporting civic and educational re-

forms. Honors from European gov-

ernments and from the academic in-

stitutions and learned societies of the

United States with the widest interna-

tional reputation. Edinburgh, Scot-

land, is his native place, and in the

Scotch capital he studied, as also at

London University. He arrived in

Canada in 1870, but within a year set-

led in Boston and joined the faculty

of Boston University. It was his more

than usual interest in the production

and transmission of sounds that led

him to experiment with Mr. Thomas

A. Watson in those physical expe-

riments for sound transmission that

brought about his basic discovery. In

his later years Mr. Bell has written

considerably on educational and kin-

dered subjects.

Leon Victor Auguste Bourgeois, the

veteran French statesman, who has

joined the new French Ministry as

Minister of Labor, has had a long and

varied public career. Educated at

L'Institution Massin and the Lycée

Charlemagne, he later was graduated

as a doctor of laws, and became Secy-

retary-General of the Department of

the Marne in 1877. After holding sev-

eral other important appointments,

M. Bourgeois became prefect of the

Paris police in 1887, and next year

was elected to the Chamber as Deputy of

the Marne. He was Minister of

Public Instruction in 1890, and, after

filling other offices, became Prime Min-

ister in 1895. In 1899 he was the first

delegate of France at the first peace

conference at The Hague, and in 1902

was elected president of the Chamber of

Deputies. He went to the Senate in

1905, and again represented France at

The Hague at the second conference,

in 1907. He was Minister of Labor in 1912-13.

Jalme C. De Veyra, one of two resi-

dent commissioners in the United

States recently named by the Philip-

pine Congress, is a journalist, who for

a time acted as Secretary of Commerce

and Police under the present Philip-

pine Administration, headed by Governor-

General Harrison. More recently

he has been Executive Secretary of the

Insular Government. He began his

political career as a member of the

lower House. Later he was a mem-

ber of the insular commission without

any political affiliation.

Frank P. Speare, who is soon to be

inaugurated president of Northeastern

College, Boston, is a Bostonian, who

chose teaching as a calling and pre-

pared for it at the State Normal School

at Bridgewater, graduating there in

1889, after which he studied at Har-

vard University. After considerable

experience as a teacher, and as a prin-

cipal of grammar and high schools in

the public service, he joined the Bos-

ton Y. M. C. A. in 1896, to carry on or

supervise its night school classes. The

growth of the work in time led to the

organization, in 1898, of a day school

of instruction, and later (1911)

of a school of commerce and finance,

and today, with all of its many educa-

tional departments organized under a

Massachusetts charter, the Boston Y.

M. C. A. is standing sponsor for a col-

lege, whose builder is soon to be for-

mally inaugurated as president. In

many respects Boston has no more in-

teresting recent development in the local educational field; and the record of the local association is said to be unmatched in the national or interna-

tional Y. M. C. A. systems.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

THE PACIFIC OCEAN'S PLACE IN HISTORY

"The Pacific Ocean in History," (Address presented at the Panama-Pacific International Congress, San Francisco, on July 1, 1915, and by Stephen B. Linton, professor of history, and Herbert E. Bolton, professor of American history, University of California. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1917. \$1.

The Panama-Pacific International Congress was really a special meeting of the American Historical Society, held in conjunction with the Asiatic Institute and the American Asiatic Association, in the grounds of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and at the University of California. The subject of consideration was limited to the influence of the Pacific Ocean upon this history and development of the lands forming its coastal fringes, and the islands within its boundaries. The theme proved ample; the papers read at the meetings of the congress, and the addresses there given, now gathered into a bulky and very heavy volume, afford some 500 pages of reading matter, exclusive of the index.

Even so, some subjects that one would have liked to see there are missing. Apologies are presented for the failure to appear of the delegates from Chile, Peru and Mexico; but no apology can make up for the incompleteness of a set of studies on the Pacific in history, which leaves out those countries. One would like to have read, also, in connection with other discussions of United States colonial expansion, some rehearsal of the policy of this country in Hawaii.

The papers having the greatest general interest are those dealing with Spanish explorations in Mexico and the Pacific, the early history of the Philippines, and with the settlement of the Northwest. Full credit is given to Spain for her daring and enterprise in finding the path across the Pacific.

The West has always had an irresistible call for the East; and when the ocean of the West was found to lead to the farthest East, political and commercial reasons for exploration were merged, at first, in the joy of adventure. To be sailing an uncharted deep in the certainty that somewhere there lay the Isles of Spice and Gold, and Silver was achievement and romance as well. But the Spanish colonizers did not rest till they had made the Pacific, in fact as well as in theory, a highway to the East. As early as the latter half of the Sixteenth Century they had established their Philippine colony, and furnished it with a completeness of equipment and government almost European; the "Manila Galleons"—glimmering name—were making annual voyages across the Pacific, laden with the spoils of Asia on the one hand, and the commodities of European civilization on the other, nearly a hundred years before there was any safe or regular communication across the Northern Atlantic.

But it was a tedious and hazardous journey by land across Mexico to Acapulco, the chief port on the Pacific side or by sea around the Horn. Perhaps the wish was responsible for the tradition from earliest times, of an open strait joining the two oceans. The search for this, or for a canal site, appears to have gone on with intermittent enthusiasm for 200 years. Like the search for the North Pole, it seemed destined forever to call adventurous spirits from more useful and prosaic business. A rude and diminutive canal was actually constructed by natives of a Colombian village, under direction of their parish priest, down the ravine from which flows the San Juan River, into the Pacific Ocean, and the Atrato, into the Atlantic. This was navigable for canoes, at the freshet season, and was used in local traffic for some years, but was impracticable for commercial purposes, and was abandoned; even the site of it at length was lost. When the project of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama was first mentioned, the skeptical and practical Governor of the Province scoffed at the idea, but offered, "with 50 Negroes" to maintain road across with but little cost.

The story of the canal, as told by Rudolph J. Taussig, secretary of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, presents an interesting account of the growth of national responsibility about public benefits. At first a theme for adventurous speculation, the canal idea emerged into international politics only after Spain had ceased to hold sway on this side of the Atlantic. Treaties entered by France, England and the United States with the governments of Central America and Colombia, declaring in favor of equal canal privileges for all nations, settled the question of monopoly in the Pacific, but not that of constructing the canal. Until a comparatively recent date, the part of governments was to assert and make good their right to the benefits of a canal. But after private enterprise had failed, the United States asserted its sense of national responsibility to the world for the canal, by making itself into a firm of contracting engineers, and completing it.

The policy of the United States toward acquisition of territory was further outlined in the course of the congress by papers dealing with the settlement of the Northwest, the history of California and the Government of the Philippines. A national conscience seems to have directed the activities of the United States in the territory settled by its citizens, in the state which organized itself and demanded citizenship, and in the colony of the Philippines, alien as it was, and coming into the protection of this Nation involuntarily. In all these places, the national traits of character help to solve the problems: good nature, persistence, a sense of justice and a sense of humor, together with a lofty ideal of unity that is not based on material but on spiritual welfare.

The study of the "Governor-General of the Philippines" is especially valuable for the lucidity with which is traced the slow working out of the first problem that has confronted this Nation, outside its continental boundaries.

The volume displays the faults of the miscellany. When the subjects are so many, there is no space for more than the barest outline of any; when the point of view is abruptly shifted with each new subject, the reader almost loses sight of the larger purpose and thought which include all the others; when, by the enthusiasm of each author for his own phase of the theme, every part is emphasized, the final effect is of no emphasis at all.

As is usual with speeches in great assemblies of this kind, some little space is given to mutual recrimination and apology. One is irresistibly reminded of the historic encounter with the old man dressed all in leather:

"He began to compliment, and I began to grin. How d'ye do, and how d'ye do, and how d'ye do again?"

Also, as is usual with papers written to be spoken, these articles have not the power to catch and hold fast the thought of the reader in his study. The style is not the style of the book, nor of the lecture platform, but rather of the classroom, or else of the club. And yet, it must be said in praise of the collection, that it is not perfunctory work. Earnestness of tone characterizes all the papers; and some of the least promising material, are enlivened by gleams of romance or humor. Certainly they appeal to a wide range of tastes. Linguistic and religious studies stand beside the stories of sea rovers who knew their Pacific almost as well as Kipling's White Seal; while the records of the growth of colonial administration present pictures of differing national aims and policies.

Multicolored beads, strung on a triple thread, of romance, commerce, and politics. The contributions do not shine with equal brilliance, nor are they equally well wrought; but they hang together well enough, because the triple thread runs through them all, now one, now another showing more clearly, and all three sometimes blending.

STUDIES OF BELGIAN SCHOOL OF WRITERS

"Some Modern Belgian Writers," A critical study by B. Turquet-Milnes with a prefatory note by Edmund Gosse, C. B. London. Horace Murhead. 3s. 6d. net.

This interesting study of the Belgian literary movement is written with considerable analytical power; it is not always possible to agree with the author's conclusions, yet he shows us again and again, both in his succession of essays on individual writers, and also in the introductory chapter on "The Renaissance of Belgian Letters" such intimate points of view as might otherwise have been missed.

Thus the book is of value to students, as well as to the public generally.

The question that primarily interests the author is, How did this literary movement come into being? It manifested itself with surprising suddenness, and in the midst of the sombre atmosphere in which the Belgian bourgeoisie has curled up like a dormouse"—to quote Mr. Turquet-Milnes' own phrase. Many factors contributed to this result, but that on which the critic lays most stress is the flight into Belgium of those ardent French Republicans who refused to acquiesce in that coup d'état which created the Second Empire.

Among these patriots was Victor Hugo, fresh from organizing the resistance of the Republicans in Paris; but the author who seems to have had the most immediate influence upon this Belgian literary school (which it must be remembered did not spring into being until 1880), was Baudelaire, the severest critic of their own country.

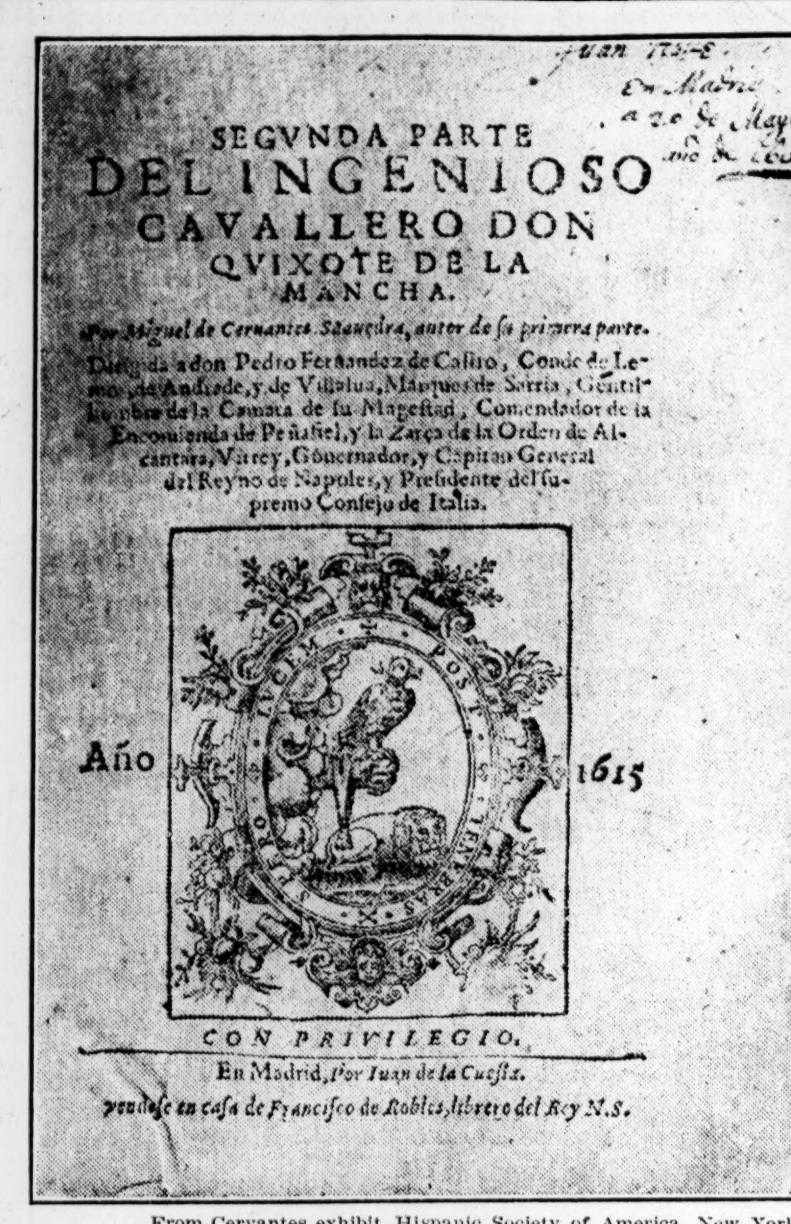
It was in 1864 that he left Paris for Brussels, and at that time Camille Lemonnier, the forerunner of the whole movement, must have been at least 20 years of age. To Baudelaire should be added Zola and the other great French writers belonging to the naturalistic and decadent schools, though these, according to Mr. Turquet-Milnes, had less influence on the young Belgian group than the translator of Edgar Allan Poe's morbid and fantastic tales.

A banquet in 1883, organized by Max Waller in honor of Lemonnier, represented the protest of these ardent intellects against the refusal of the Quincentennial literary prize to that author. This banquet may be said to have brought the separate rays of the new movement to a focus; its fame spread so far that according to critics, it marked a new era.

But to return to Baudelaire. Mr. Turquet-Milnes attributes his influence upon these young Belgians to a fusion in him of two natures; the French nature with its love of clearness and order in aesthetics, and the German with its mystic psychology; both natures playing upon the double national character of the Belgian genius.

This same thought in regard to a dualistic temperament is expressed with great clarity by Mr. W. L. Courtney in his admirable essay on Rodenbach. He writes, "There are two strains from which the modern Belgian race comes, the Walloon and the Flemish. The Walloon is full of a most delicate sensibility, and a mental energy at once nervous and refined; while the Flemish, being more akin to what we generally stigmatize as Dutch, is slow, meditative, simple, gross and fervid. A mixture of races has curious effects when we deal with literary work."

Of this school, Lemonnier excepted, Eekhoud is the oldest member. Maeterlinck and Max Elskamp rank among



From Cervantes exhibit, Hispanic Society of America, New York

Title page of original edition, Part II of "Don Quixote," published in Madrid, 1615

the youngest; but Maeterlinck is so much better known in the English-speaking world than the others that, for the average reader, he occupies almost the whole stage. So many appreciations of his work have been forthcoming that it may prove more interesting to pass on to the other studies in this volume.

Emile Verhaeren, who was born as early as 1855 and who for 30 years enriched the treasury of Belgian song, passed through a number of emotional stages. His early work has the strength of the old Flemish painters, but there succeeded a period in his development in which exaggerated personal emotions remind the reader of Baudelaire.

At a later stage Verhaeren used his great art to describe towns, the villages, and the fields of his native country; the farms deserted by the laborers in their eagerness to pour into the towns, and the overgrown industrial areas eating up the pastures and arable land about them. But there was one period in the mature life of the poet that stands apart. In it he gave himself over to the celebration of happy conjugal love, and it is refreshing to turn away from the Baudelairean phase (how wittily Mr. Henry James probes "Les Fleurs du Mal" of Baudelaire) to that period of ripe experience. These particular poems, "Les Heures Claires," "Les Heures d'Après-Midi," "Les Heures du Soir," have lately appeared in a fine prose translation by Mr. J. S. Flint.

Within the limits of such a review, it would not be possible to touch upon the individual characteristics of all the writers presented in this small volume: Charles Van Lerberghe, the Destree brothers and Courouble, in addition to those already named. But a word must be said about Max Elskamp and Max Waller. Elskamp makes his appeal to us through certain words, certain phrases, certain refrains, which lie deep down in the popular consciousness, because they belong to an immemorial past. Almost any example will serve to illustrate this tendency:

"Et la ville, de mes mille ames,
Dormez-vous, dormez-vous;
Il fait dimanche, mes femmes
Et ma ville, dormez-vous?"

Allegory is one of the chief instruments that Elskamp uses. He is in essence a realist, and as Mr. Turquet-Milnes acutely remarks, "Allegory is the means of expression of those who are not mystics."

As to Max Waller, he stands in an altogether peculiar relation to the Belgian school. His own output of verse was small, and he did not live to see the full outcome of the movement to which he, more than anyone else, had given its militant character. Only 20 years of age, and still a student at Louvain, he was beginning to group round him the remakers of Belgian literature. The best of his work was given to the well-known review, *La Jeune Belgique*, which he founded in 1880 and edited for nine years. From his own family he received both material aid and moral encouragement, and it is clear that the "dear, petulant, literary dandy," as Georges Eekhoud called him, delighted the hearts of his friends by his gaiety, and with no less than by his intrepidity.

But it is to the pages of Mr. Turquet-Milnes that the reader must turn in order fully to appreciate the vivacity of these studies of a truly remarkable group of men. To the book as a whole, Mr. Edmund Gosse contributes a short, but graceful preface.

Christopher P. Cranch, a poet and artist of New England and a contemporary of Longfellow and W. W. Story, has at last found a biographer in Leonora Cranch Scott. His

book, which is published by the Clarendon Press, is issued under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and in it he criticizes freely the trend of modern protectionism in connection with France's relation with her colonies. The monograph is divided into two sections: one historical and analyzing phases of French colonial tariff policy from pre-revolution days down to the movement of the colonial party in 1913, the other a statistical analysis of the economic position of the colonies.

Miss Betham-Edwards, who has written so much on rural life and is an ardent admirer of France, is issuing through Chapman & Hall a new work of illustrated studies, "Twentieth Century France," which comes as a sequel to "France of Today."

"The Plays of Emile Verhaeren" is the title of a volume to be issued by Messrs. Constable. It includes "The Dawn," which was translated by Arthur Symons 10 years ago, "The Cloister," translated by Osman Edwards and produced on the stage in England; "Philip II," translated by F. S. Flint, and "Helena of Sparta" which was produced in Paris in 1912, and is translated by Jethro Bithell.

In a charming appreciation of William de Morgan, May Morris tells the story of the inception of "Joseph Vance," which is held by many to be the high-water mark of his literary work. She relates how the strain of the work in connection with his pottery factory led to the inauguration of a new phase in his career: "One time he was urged by his wife to try and write something to fill up an interval of rest from this labor. How he brought a chapter of a story to Mrs. de Morgan saying, 'There, you see, the thing's impossible!' She, however, saw the promise of it, and begged him to go on. Thus, quite as much to his surprise as to ours, his literary faculties came into play, and 'Joseph Vance' arrived."

It is obvious that only booksellers who are in a position to hold a large and varied stock of books, and who can gauge the public requirements from long experience, can trade their wares on approval, but it is to be imagined that it would pay all such booksellers to follow in the footsteps of those who trade in this manner and thereby attract to their warehouses a steady flow of clients whose custom is certain and may help to extend their business.

"Science and the Nation" is the title of a volume of essays to which Lord Moulton has contributed an introduction, and which the Cambridge University Press is issuing. The volume is edited by the Master of Downing, Professor Seward. Dr. Seward, who has been Professor of Botany in the University since 1906, has published several works upon fossil plants and collaborated with Sir Francis Darwin in the production of "More Letters of Charles Darwin."

Under the Carnegie United Kingdom Library Trust a library is being started in the Montrose rural district, which it is hoped will be the forerunner of a development of the scheme contemplated by the trust in Forfarshire and Kincardineshire. The Montrose burgh librarian has been intrusted with the organization of the library, for which 5000 volumes have been purchased and which at present is being housed in a room in the Montrose Public Library. Eight parishes have adopted the scheme, which the Montrose Public Library committee will administer for a period of five years, but it is hoped that before that period is expired the scheme will be placed upon a permanent footing by the parishes adopting the Public Libraries Act.

Grant Richards has issued a translation by Frank Rutter of Theodore Duret's biography of Whistler. M. Duret, who is the author of "Manet and the French Impressionists," was an intimate friend and ardent admirer of the artist. The volume contained 32 reproductions of Whistler's work.

The Messrs. Longmans are issuing a book of African travels, "Thrills Through the Dark Continent," by J. Du Plessis.

A NEW ESTIMATE OF JAMES THOMSON

"The Life and Poetry of James Thomson." By J. Edward Meeker. Yale University Press, New Haven. Humphrey Milford, London. \$1.75 net.

This appreciation by a new writer of the career and literary output of James Thomson (1843-1882) claims originality chiefly on the ground of the author's assertion that he has coordinated Thomson's poetry and prose with the facts of the pessimistic writer's career, and thus done a work that neither Dobell nor Salt, Thomson's English biographers, has attempted, though approving the same.

Thomson did not have an eventful career, nor did he leave much correspondence or other data for a biographer to work upon. His friendships with men of his craft were few, and he was not given to mingling with the crowd, neither his temperament nor his habits inducing such contacts.

Hence he has to be judged mainly by his published verse and prose, by the entries in his journal, and by the reminiscences of a short list of friends, a list that shrank as he descended lower in the scale of poverty and inebriety and caustic voicing of a contempt for life. Incidentally this volume discloses the constant quality of that friendship once given by George Meredith to Thomson and never withdrawn. In Meredith's opinion Thomson became what he did mainly if not wholly through environment and economic injustice. Mr. Meeker distributes the blame differently. Unbelief in Providence, and intemperance, leading to what one of his intimate friends did not hesitate to call deliberate slow suicide, have to be reckoned with by all who read the life record and try to relate it to the terrible poem "The City of Dreadful Night."

Arthur Girault, the author of "The Colonial Tariff Policy of France," is a French economist of recognized standing and professor of political economy in the University of Poitiers. His

A LITERARY CAUSERIE

The protest of Dr. Hagberg Wright, the librarian of the London Library,

against certain methods and customs of the book-trade, will assuredly find a responsive echo among the whole reading public as well as among librarians like himself. Some of these methods and customs not only affect large buyers of books, they touch also all who are anxious to obtain the best books upon any particular subject. Nearly every one knows from his individual experience how difficult it is to obviate purchasing a book which too late proves to be unsuitable.

As many people know, and as Dr. Wright points out, the difficulty does not arise where booksellers and publishers allow their intending purchasers to order books "on approval." Unfortunately it is not every bookseller or publisher who is willing to trade on these conditions. If they will not do so, the purchaser has to fall back either upon the title of the book or upon the notices which he has seen of such book. Dr. Wright gives an illuminating illustration of how absurdly one may be misled by a title, which is best told in his own words: "Not long ago I was pressed to buy an expensive volume which proved to be an elaborate birthday-book! With considerable difficulty (although the book had never been taken out of its case) I prevailed upon the publisher to take it back, which was done upon the condition that I bought other books amounting to the full value."

It is obvious that only booksellers who are in a position to hold a large and varied stock of books, and who can gauge the public requirements from long experience, can trade their wares on approval, but it is to be imagined that it would pay all such booksellers to follow in the footsteps of those who trade in this manner and thereby attract to their warehouses a steady flow of clients whose custom is certain and may help to extend their business.

"The Fundamentals of Naval Service," by Commander Yates Sterling, U. S. N. just issued, will be valuable for naval militia volunteers and for civilians now enlisting for home defense duties.

A decidedly new type of urban literature of the guidebook order is the "Guide to the Nature Treasures of New York City," published by the American Museum of Natural History.

The life and aspirations of the inhabitants of Oregon, Washington and Idaho are being reflected in the verse of Anthony Euwer.

The Publishers Weekly, studying the spring list of books, says that the number of works, fiction and nonfiction, which come fairly under the title "just books" is depressingly large. Of "big books" there are few.

Timely because of the present agitation over the high cost of living and the many reasons therefor, and of interest because of the lure of so-called "playing the stock market," is "Dragon and Juggernaut of Speculation" (Dragon Publishing Company, Seattle, Wash., \$1), by James Hamilton Howe, M. B., a graduate of Boston University and for 10 years Dean of De Pauw University. Mr. Howe has written this latest book especially for the education and protection of young men and women about to enter the business or professional world, and as a warning to produce growers and provision packers. Mr. Howe gives the results of 30 years' study of rabid speculation, and says his book was written at the request of an experienced broker. Short selling, margin trading and dealing in futures receive stern condemnation. Mr. Howe not only uncovers weaknesses in most of the present-day systems of speculation of all kinds, but he offers tangible remedies for various abuses.

Of biographies there are many. Of books about biography as an evolving form of literature there are very few. Waldo Hilary Dunn has prepared such a book.

Mr. James M. Beck is not the only lawyer who has contributed to the literature of the war. Paul D. Cravath, one of the leaders of the New York bar, has a book on "Great Britain's Part," dealing mainly with the financial and commissarial phases of the imperial record.

Prof. Kuno Francke of Harvard University defines "The Present Duty of German-Americans" in the April Century. Professor Francke since the war opened has so borne himself and so spoken and written that whatever he says on this subject will have exceptional weight.

Owing to lack of cooperation in the past between bookseller and publisher the system of book selling has left a good deal to be desired in the direction of liberality, affecting more particularly the would-be purchaser of standard works and books of reference. The signs of the times, however, are all in the direction of abolishing undue restrictions. When time-honored institutions are tottering, when men's points of view are undergoing undreamt-of changes, the call for

ASSOCIATION OF NATIONS THAT ARE NEIGHBORS

California Organization Started to Increase Friendly Feeling Between United States and the People of Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—For the purpose of cultivating a wider area of common understanding and confidence between the peoples of Mexico and the United States there has just been formed here an organization known as the Neighbor Nations Association. One of the first acts of this organization has been the collection of a large amount of supplies for the relief of the destitute in Mexico, which supplies were sent to the port of San Blas, Territory of Tepic, on the west coast of Mexico, by steamer which left San Francisco March 14. The expedition was accompanied by six or seven members of the organization to superintend the distribution of the supplies and represent the organization in Mexico.

It is planned to extend the organization to different parts of the United States and Mexico, it being the belief of the promoters of the idea that a fuller acquaintance between the two peoples—not between the statesmen or politicians or diplomatic officials or business men, but between the common people of the two countries—is all that is necessary for the establishment and maintenance of the most harmonious and helpful relations between the two countries. Such a program is especially necessary, they say, because of the widespread and organized endeavor of certain interests to build a wall of prejudice and ignorance between the two countries by the spreading of false and misleading statements.

The honorary president and prime mover in the formation of the Neighbor Nations Association is Mrs. Dorothy B. Fullen, an American who has lived in Mexico many years, and who has large financial interests there, being the owner of a ranch of 25,000 acres in the Territory of Tepic. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mrs. Fullen said that from a personal acquaintance with many of the leaders, including Carranza, Zapata, Villa, Obregon and Honillas, now Mexican Ambassador to the United States, and from long familiarity with conditions and events in Mexico, she could say positively that the stories of outrages, particularly upon Americans, that have been printed widely in American papers, were made up of whole cloth. She said that, although she was in a good position to know, she did not believe that a single nun had ever been harmed, and that the only American women that had ever been injured or molested in any way were two that had been killed by accident. She says that it is far from true to say that the Mexicans hate the Americans, and asserts that, on the contrary, wherever Mexicans have come in contact with really disinterested representative Americans they have only the utmost affection and confidence in them.

She said that only once had her property been molested in any way, and that was in her absence, when some dishes and a few personal belongings had been taken by some passing soldiers, and that when Generals Obregon and Torres heard of the matter they hastened to express their regret at the incident, and promised to do all in their power to restore the articles.

In regard to present conditions in Mexico, Mrs. Fullen said that, with the exception of the border and a few other isolated places, the country is perfectly peaceful. Preparation for a four-days fiesta in Mazatlan, which is now going on, she says, indicates prosperity and a return to natural conditions. Two or three special trains and several steamers have recently carried a large number of Americans back to the country, and railroad officials have advised that order has been established. On her ranch it has been possible to increase the wages from 10 cents to 50 cents a day, and the value of the currency has increased almost to the point where it was before the revolution.

The Neighbor Nations Association will endeavor to send other relief expeditions to needy Mexicans. Mrs. Fullen says that, while the United States has very properly sent vast sums of money and amounts of stores to Belgium and other far-off countries, if we understand the opportunity we have close at hand in Mexico, not only for giving much needed relief, but for clearing up an international misunderstanding and cementing the affections of two great peoples, the subject of Mexican relief would from now on occupy a large place in American thought.

Among those on the advisory board of the Neighbor Nations Association are James Rolph Jr., Mayor of San Francisco; J. Stitt Wilson, Mrs. C. E. Cumberstone, member of the National Physical Education Committee; Mrs. M. S. Richardson, chairman of the western division of the International Peace Conference; Samuel Shortridge, Rabbi Nieto and the Rev. F. W. Clampt.

TO DISCUSS STORE AFFAIRS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Under the auspices of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, a national meeting of store superintendents and executives will be held either in Chicago or St. Louis soon for the purpose of discussing the education of employees and the service details of store management.

UNITED STATES COMPARED WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

Secretary Houston Contends That American Nation Is Most Efficient in the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Secretary David Franklin Houston of the Federal Agricultural Department, who was in Louisville recently in connection with the hearing of Louisville's claims as the point of location of the proposed nitrate plant, discussed with a party of Louisville men agricultural conditions in this and other countries. He said:

"America is the most efficient country in the world, considered from any point of view. I get weary hearing people talking about the inefficiency of America. Undoubtedly you have heard it said the Germans and Swiss get more out of an acre of ground than we do in America. Well, that is true, but it is also true that we raise 4½ times as much per man as they do over there. We produce from 1½ times to 2½ times more, per unit of labor employed and per unit of capital invested, than they do anywhere else in the world. Why should we want to be like them over there. The country is gaining so fast in population and wealth that even the best-informed men cannot keep posted on its progress. The population has increased 26,000,000 since 1910.

"I frequently have had business men tell me that they did not want to get foreign trade, that all they wanted was to get the trade at home. I believe in foreign trade, but when you consider that 26,000,000 more people live here than lived here a few years ago, you can see that business men have their hands full. And suppose they did meet all the demands of this increased population, in a few years there would be an increased population of another 26,000,000, a good-sized nation in itself."

Speaking of the difference in methods here and abroad, he said: "The difference is that we are organized from the ground up. Germany is organized at the top, but has no ground work. I prefer our way. Look at England. She was organized from the ground up. She had no organization at the top, but see what she has been able to do."

WAR REFUGEES AND FOOD ISSUE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, ENGLAND.—During all the discussions on food economy which have taken place during the past few weeks, there has been abundant proof that not only many private persons, but also those intrusted with the administration of public funds, had already brought their household averages of food consumption within the ample limits laid down by the Food Controller, before his recommendations were issued.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor called recently upon Mr. Algernon Maudslay, the hon. secretary of the War Refugees Committee in General Buildings, Aldwych, to ask what effect the food control would have upon the work of his committee, especially as regards the many thousands of Belgians in the country. Mr. Maudslay at once produced a schedule of food allowances, which has been in operation some time and which, with one or two trifling exceptions in detail, comes well within Lord Devonport's allowance. The whole of the food question, he remarked, is undertaken conjointly by the National Food Fund and the War Refugees Committee, who go into the subject daily; the National Food Fund is the official distributor to the War Refugees Committee, and no Belgian is supplied without our joint consideration.

Mr. Maudslay paid a high tribute to the valuable assistance given early in the war by representatives of the great food markets, such as Smithfield, Covent Garden and Billingsgate, assistance without which the difficulties of the committee would have been added to enormously, for the huge influx from Belgium in the autumn and especially in October, 1914, made their work peculiarly arduous. Time and greater knowledge and the assistance of both the Belgian and English governments have reduced the whole problem to a degree of order, which is one of the greatest marvels of the war, and it is to the great credit of the Belgians, who sought safe harbor in Great Britain, that out of the immense numbers, who from the very nature of their enforced exodus were compelled to ask for supplies of food at one time, the applicants are now reduced to 3000 a week only and these are people who, from various reasons, are incapable of being self-supporting. From first to last the work of the War Refugees Committee has elicited both approval and gratitude, and its wise administration of food testifies to a high degree of humane efficiency.

ST. PAUL LEAGUE TO ENCOURAGE LOYALTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

S. T. PAUL, MINN.—A Patriotic League for the encouragement of loyalty in the national crisis has been formed here, with officers chosen from the city's leading men and members from the rank and file of the professions and labor. Downtown offices have been opened and proclamations issued to citizens urging them to hang out flags, wear buttonhole emblems and show their patriotism in other ways.

SINGLE PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD RECOMMENDED

Report by New York Legislative Committee Which Investigated Commission Affairs and Subway Contracts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A single public service commission in place of the two present district commissions is recommended in the report of the Thompson legislative committee which investigated Public Service Commission affairs and subway contracts.

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NATIONAL GUARD TO TALK OVER SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Compulsory military service and the effect it might have on the guard will be one of the topics for discussion at the annual convention of the National Guard Association, which will be held in the Seventy-first Infantry Armory in this city beginning March 27.

The convention is expected to be largely attended. The speakers will include Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan of New York and Maj.-Gen. Charles M. Clement of Pennsylvania. The guard announces that it is not committed to any particular policy.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY GRANT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TORONTO, ONT.—The Western University, London, is asking the Ontario Government to increase its grant of \$50,000 to \$75,000 in order that it may carry on its work more efficiently. Dr. Galbraith, president of the university, Philip Pocock of the board of governors and Sir Adam Beck laid the request before Sir William Hearst, who promised that the matter would be considered by his colleagues before the supplementary estimates were brought down.

EFFECT OF THE POTATO PRICES AMENDING ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, ENGLAND.—Little business has been done in the potato trade on the days immediately following the Prime Minister's telegram amending the Potato Prices Order. While supplies in England are short, they are still available, and it is considered that the new arrangement will be fair to farmers who have not already sold their crops, and to the retailers. In spite of rumors of growers holding up stocks, the general opinion seems to be that the shortage is more due to a genuine lack of potatoes than anything else, and it is felt that the present difficulty in obtaining supplies may in the long run obviate worse trouble later on by helping to eke out the present stock until the early potatoes come into the market.

Liverpool, however, appears to be threatened with famine. The city draws its supplies partly from Ireland and partly from the potato growing districts in the neighborhood, and it is stated that farmers are deliberately holding up supplies owing to what they regard as the unsatisfactory prices.

In Scotland things are serious.

The Prime Minister's announcement in regard to potato prices is declared to leave the Scottish situation unchanged.

The question of price is apparently entirely subordinate to the question of supplies. Prompt Government action is represented, is required to enable a certain proportion of the English or Irish stocks to be diverted to the Scottish market.

The urgency of the case may readily be gauged by the fact that on the eve of the Controller's prices order coming into operation, Glasgow, with weekly requirements of over 2000 tons of potatoes, was reported to have only 24 hours stock on hand.

The 1916 potato crop in Scotland has been estimated as equal only to half a normal crop, and of this yield two-thirds were reserved for seed for England and Scotland. As an outcome, therefore, of the excessive lowness of the home stocks Scottish merchants have to buy in England, and the fact that they are not in touch with the growers necessitates their going to the wholesale merchants, who may charge anything up to £10.10s. a ton, after which there is still the carriage to take into account. This state of affairs, it is urged, makes it impossible to sell to the consumers at the fixed price.

Representations regarding the 1916 potato prices are also being made to the Prime Minister on behalf of the National Farmers Union. It is urged that prices should be fixed for the consumer only, leaving the other parties in the trade to adjust their amounts according to their ordinary methods of dealing. This, it is asserted, would enable supplies to come more quickly and easily into the market. The fact is therefore pointed out that unless an addition is made to the retail potato price in Scotland, farmers are at a loss to know where supplies are to come from. A recommendation is also made that there should be a difference in price between the best and the coarser varieties of potatoes.

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The report proposes amendments to the General Corporations Law, the Stock Corporations Law and the Business Corporations Law; recommends that tapping of telephone wires be made a penal offense; proposes that there be an examination by the Legislature for the purpose of determining upon appropriate legislation in relation to corporate financing, particularly the practice of refunding corporate obligations; and says, in reference to the New York subway situation, that the worst of five offers made by the Interborough company was accepted, and that, consequently, any doubts the farmer may entertain should be immediately dispelled. A minimum price for potatoes of "first quality" is fixed by the order for the 1917 crop. This term is considered altogether too ambiguous, and it is proposed that the stipulation should be for potatoes "in sound, marketable condition." It is considered that if this wording were adopted and the minimum price were made definitely a "guaranteed" price, farmers would certainly be reader to grow potatoes on a large scale.

NATIONAL SURVEY URGED ON EFFECT OF PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, OH.—While the National Wholesale Dealers Association, with headquarters in this city, has not taken official action toward securing a Federal investigation of the effects of prohibition on the distilling industry, leading members of the organization do not hesitate to express their belief that such an investigation would be advisable.

"We have not originated this movement to secure an official and impartial survey of the situation, but I would welcome it heartily," said George F. Disterle, a leading distiller. "I think a Federal commission to investigate what economic effects would follow national prohibition is the only solution of a big problem. That commission could impartially outline what compensation would be made in case the distilling industry were exterminated. There are great problems of finances in this question. Revenues will be cut off; some way of replacing them is necessary.

"The Government, to the extent of revenue, has been a partner in the distilling industry. It surely would not be fair to suddenly withdraw that partnership, close the business and leave the distillers without compensation. The Federal investigation, I think, would be welcomed by distillers. It presents a means of making an equitable arrangement, removed from partiality of private opinions and pre-judged viewpoints."

FARM LANDS IN CANADA SHOW GAIN IN VALUE

Census Office Gives Interesting Facts and Figures on Wages Paid Farm Help, Live Stock and the Production of Wool

TORONTO, ONT.—A bulletin issued last week by the Census and Statistics Office at Ottawa, says the *Globe* reports on the values of farm land, of farm help and of farm live stock in 1916, as returned by crop correspondents at the end of January. The report says that for the whole of Canada the average value of farm land held for agricultural purposes, whether improved or unimproved, and including the value of dwelling houses, stables and other farm buildings, is approximately \$41 per acre, as compared with \$40 last year. The average value of farms per acre is given as follows: Prince Edward Island, \$39.77 and \$19.11; Nova Scotia, \$33.6; New Brunswick, \$29.4; Quebec, \$52; Ontario, \$52.5; Manitoba, \$32; Saskatchewan, \$23; Alberta, \$22; British Columbia, \$18.5. In the last-named Province the higher average is due to orcharding and fruit growing.

The average wages paid for farm help during 1916 have reached a higher level than in any previous year for which returns have been collected.

For the whole of the Dominion the wages per month during the summer, including board, average \$43.23 for males and \$22.46 for females, as compared with \$37.10 and \$20.20 in 1915. For the year 1916, including board, the wages averaged \$397 for males and \$228 for females, as compared with \$341 and \$200 in 1915.

The average value of board per month is returned as \$17 for males and \$13 for females, the corresponding figures of 1915 being \$14.57 and \$11.45. By provinces the average wages per month for males and females respectively in the summer season, including board, are as follows: Prince Edward Island, \$31.35 and \$17.81; Nova Scotia, \$28.77 and \$19.11; New Brunswick, \$35.74 and \$16.66; Quebec, \$40.73 and \$19.70; Ontario, \$39.41 and \$20.58; Manitoba, \$43.87 and \$26.97; Saskatchewan, \$48.82 and \$25.66; Alberta, \$52.28 and \$29.12; British Columbia, \$49.86 and \$28.66.

The average value of horses in Canada is about the same as a year ago, but milk cows, other cattle, sheep and swine show a substantial increase and return values that are higher than in any year since these records began to be collected in 1909. Horses three years old and over average for Canada \$159 as against \$160 in 1915. Milk cows are \$70 as compared with \$62, cattle between one year old and three years average \$43 as against \$38, sheep average \$10.48 against \$7.96, and swine \$11.98 per 100 pounds live weight as against \$8.58. The average value of wool attains a record of 37 cents per pound for unwashed and 50 cents per pound for

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MANY VETERANS AVAILABLE FOR BOWDOIN TEAM

Coach Ben Houser Is Expected to Turn Out a Fast Baseball Team at Brunswick, Maine, This Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRUNSWICK, Me.—Baseball practice has started at Bowdoin College in the indoor cage, and as soon as conditions are right outdoor work will begin in Whittier Field. The regulars have not had indoor work this winter because, in the opinion of Coach Houser, it does not help the batting. The new men have been working all winter, and from them several will be retained for the squad.

The prospects for the coming season are the brightest in several years. Only two men were lost by graduation last June, when Capt. L. S. McElwee '16, who played with the Athletics during the summer, and A. J. Goodskne '16 received their diplomas. This leaves vacancies at first and second bases, but there is a wealth of material from these positions.

The pitching staff was weakened when J. C. White '19 left college last fall. He made his letter as a freshman and was one of the mainstays of the team. In the freshman class, however, there is T. J. Lannon, who is heralded as the best college pitcher in the State, and if Lannon is eligible, he will give the necessary strength to the battery.

As veterans, there are A. C. Savage '19 and C. A. Butterfield '19, and much of the work will fall upon these two. R. W. Pendleton '18 of West Roxbury will also pitch this spring. For catcher, Capt. B. P. Bradford '17 will be the logical man, as he has played two years. During these two years he has been the only regular catcher. This has been the prime weakness of the Bowdoin nine, and the condition is relieved this year since Laurence McElwee '20 has had considerable experience as a catcher as well as a shortstop. L. C. Cato '20 and C. E. Thomas '19 are also candidates for the catcher's position.

The position at first base, which was left vacant by the graduation of Captain McElwee may be filled by A. B. Chapman '17, who has played in various positions on the team during the last three years, in outfield, infield, and as catcher. There are several candidates for second base, including S. E. McPherson '19, L. H. Marston '17, and W. M. Cook '20, a freshman who has played at Boston Latin School. McElwee will probably play shortstop unless needed behind the bat, and third base will go to O. L. Donnell '18, who has played that position for two years.

In the outfield there are two veterans in F. E. Phillips '17, who has played for three years, and K. A. Woodman '18, who has won his letter twice. Several freshmen are in competition for the center field, and it will not be until the men can show their batting ability that a choice will be made for the vacant position, which was last year held by Chapman, who will probably go to first base.

Bowdoin will have as coach again this year Ben Houser. He has played on the Boston Nationals and the Philadelphia Americans, and two years ago produced a championship team at Colby. He brought Bowdoin into an efficient condition last spring, and the college has confidence in his ability this year.

CHICAGO RUNNER WINS FROM YALE CAPTAIN IN MILE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. W. Ray, Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago, defeated J. W. Overton, Yale, in a special one-mile indoor race at Madison Square Garden Wednesday night by 20 yards. The time was 4m. 19s., or three seconds slower than the world's record for the distance established recently by Overton in Philadelphia.

M. A. Devaney, Millrose A. C., this city, was third, 50 yards behind Overton. Sidney Leslie, unattached, this city, the only other starter, retired after running three-quarters of the race.

The runners were much slower in the first half than the second, the time being 2m. 16.2-5s. and 2m. 2.3-5s. Had they begun with the speed at which they finished a new world's record would have been created.

Devaney led at the outset, but soon was overtaken by Ray. Then Overton came forward and led to the half. Ray again took the lead, was overtaken by Overton, but went ahead in the final lap. The time by quarters was 1m. 8.2-5s., 2m. 16.2-5s., 3m. 17s., and 4m. 19s.

PROVIDENCE CLUB OFFICERS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The new Providence Baseball Club has elected J. A. Gammons, president; Michael Lynch, former major league pitcher, secretary; Police Commissioner B. P. Moulton, treasurer, and Joseph Samuels, H. M. Carpenter, R. H. I. Goddard and H. J. Waterhouse, directors. W. J. Carter was appointed assistant treasurer.

CLEVELAND 17, NEW ORLEANS 5

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Cleveland Americans defeated the New Orleans Southern association team here Wednesday, 17 to 5. Three home runs and two doubles were made by the major leaguers, the feature being a home run by Speaker with three men on bases.

BROOKLINE TO HAVE STRONG NINE OUT THIS SEASON

Coach N. S. Fradd Has a Nucleus of Veterans and a Wealth of New Material

Coach N. H. Fradd, the new Brookline High School athletic director, plans to get his baseball candidates out on to the athletic field the first of next week. The candidates have been working indoors now for about three weeks, and they are in as good form as they can reach by indoor work. If conditions are right the boys will probably take their first outdoor practice Monday afternoon.

Brookline should be represented by a strong nine this season, and Coach Fradd, who was so successful with the Waltham High School athletes, is determined that his first baseball team at Brookline will be a good one. There are veterans at hand for the battery, the infield and the outfield, so that the outlook is bright for the coming season.

Capt. A. C. Leonardi will play shortstop this season, and he is one of the best all-round baseball players in Greater Boston school circles. Last year he played a splendid game, alternating between shortstop and third base, and he seems to be in shape to star again this year, which will be his third season as a member of the team. Alexander Marshall, another veteran, alternates with Captain Leonardi in the infield.

J. E. Delaney, who managed the swimming team this season, is a veteran who is out for the squad, and as he is equally good in the infield or the outfield, he is a very valuable man. He will probably be given a position in the outfield. Phillip Threshie, a veteran with a reputation for steady playing and quick thinking, will take care of second base. Albert Garrity is an outfield candidate, and may get his old position at center field, where he played last year. Richard Johnson is a veteran right fielder, while Charles A. Hearn, who was out for second base last year, but did not make the team, will be out again this year, and should get a place.

Thomas Ferguson and James Mahoney will be the first string battery this season. These two were veterans last year, and since the indoor practice started they have been working well together. Coach Fradd will have to work up some understandings, but as he has a squad of eight pitchers and four catchers to work with, the outlook is bright, although the men are, with the exception of the two named, new candidates.

Manager R. J. Spitz has arranged a fine schedule of games for the team this year. The list calls for 15 contests. The season will open with Roxbury Latin School at Brookline, April 16, and will close with Cambridge High and Latin School at Cambridge, June 6.

H. A. WRIGHT IS VICTORIOUS IN BILLIARD PLAY

For the first time since Monday when he began giving exhibition games in Boston W. F. Hoppe, world's champion balkline billiard professional player, was defeated in one of his two daily matches Wednesday by H. A. Wright who scored 200 points against 118 for Hoppe in the afternoon match. Hoppe won his evening match against Wright 200 to 64.

Wednesday's balkline matches were at 200 points with a three-cushion match at 50 points. In the afternoon game with Wright, Hoppe failed to show up in his best form. His high run was 54 and he averaged only 4.6 points. Wright turned in an unfinished run of 123 which was the best of the day. In the evening game at balkline billiards Hoppe failed to show his best form, but ran up his 200 points in five innings, getting an unfinished run of 67 for the best of the evening. The balkline games by innings follow:

AFERNON
W. F. Hoppe—4, 17, 5, 54, 38, 0. Total, 18. Average, 19.4-6.
H. A. Wright—1, 29, 0, 47, 123. Total, 200. Average, 33.2-6.

EVENING
Hoppe—59, 54, 18, 2, 67. Total, 200. Average, 40.
Wright—1, 0, 50, 0, 13. Total, 64. Average, 12.4-5.

In the three-cushion games Hoppe defeated Schaefer 50 to 17 in the afternoon and 50 to 41 in the evening.

INMAN-REECE BILLIARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Melbourne Inman, the billiard champion, concluded his series of 13 matches with Tom Reece on Feb. 24, winning his seventh victory by 2760 points. Seldom has the champion been called upon to make such an effort as he did in the second week of this match, and his performance is considered to be equal to any one of his whole career. He conceded his opponent 900 in 16,000 at Thurston's Hall, Leicester Square, and by the end of the first week Reece was 1131 ahead, leaving the champion with 9795 to obtain in a week's play. The feat was accomplished and three breaks of over 500 were placed to Inman's credit. Reece's biggest response to this was a break of 425.

CHICAGO CLUB BREAKS CAMP

MINERAL WELLS, Tex.—The Chicago American regulars took a morning workout Wednesday, then left this camp for good, taking the afternoon train so as to reach Georgetown in time for a game today. It was the finest day for work since the club arrived here, and they made most of it. The recruits practiced in the afternoon.

ST. LOUIS SQUAD LEAVES

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex.—Manager F. H. Jones took his best St. Louis American league players and departed Wednesday for San Antonio. The remaining players will work north under the direction of Plank. Manager Jones' team meets San Antonio and Waco. Plank's team plays Houston. The two squads will meet in Memphis, where two games are scheduled.

NORTHERN RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The chief event in the Northern Rugby union football program (professional code) on Feb. 24, was the meeting of Leeds, the leaders of the union and, on present form, the strongest club in Yorkshire, with Leigh, the crack Lancashire side. The match was the result of a challenge by Leigh and aroused great interest among followers of the game because of its inter-county nature. Playing on their opponents' ground Leigh won a close contest by 5 points to 0. Both sides were without one or two of their best players, but neither side was handicapped more than the other in this respect. Leeds, however, had not played for several weeks and their resumption of the program was marked by the first home defeat of the season.

Other Northern Union matches were almost as close as this one and there were no runaway victories. In Yorkshire, Hull defeated Hunslet by a mere 3 points to 0; Kingston Rovers were beaten at Batley by only 4 to 0; and Brights suffered defeat at Halifax by 6 to 0. At Huddersfield, with Bramley as the opposition a 5 to 5 draw was effected. Only at Bradford was the margin a large one, Dewsbury won on the northern ground by 2 to 5.

In Lancashire Swinton won at Salford by an odd point, the score being 7 to 6. Warrington also won by this margin against St. Helens, with the score at 9 to 8. Runcorn were defeated on their own ground by Wigan 6 to 3. Oldham were beaten, 12 to 9, at Rochdale, in a game in which the two sides were evenly matched.

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H. A. WRIGHT IS VICTORIOUS IN BILLIARD PLAY

For the first time since Monday when he began giving exhibition games in Boston W. F. Hoppe, world's champion balkline billiard professional player, was defeated in one of his two daily matches Wednesday by H. A. Wright who scored 200 points against 118 for Hoppe in the afternoon match. Hoppe won his evening match against Wright 200 to 64.

Wednesday's balkline matches were at 200 points with a three-cushion match at 50 points. In the afternoon game with Wright, Hoppe failed to show up in his best form. His high run was 54 and he averaged only 4.6 points. Wright turned in an unfinished run of 123 which was the best of the day. In the evening game at balkline billiards Hoppe failed to show his best form, but ran up his 200 points in five innings, getting an unfinished run of 67 for the best of the evening. The balkline games by innings follow:

AFERNON
W. F. Hoppe—4, 17, 5, 54, 38, 0. Total, 18. Average, 19.4-6.
H. A. Wright—1, 29, 0, 47, 123. Total, 200. Average, 33.2-6.

EVENING
Hoppe—59, 54, 18, 2, 67. Total, 200. Average, 40.
Wright—1, 0, 50, 0, 13. Total, 64. Average, 12.4-5.

In the three-cushion games Hoppe defeated Schaefer 50 to 17 in the afternoon and 50 to 41 in the evening.

INMAN-REECE BILLIARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Melbourne Inman, the billiard champion, concluded his series of 13 matches with Tom Reece on Feb. 24, winning his seventh victory by 2760 points. Seldom has the champion been called upon to make such an effort as he did in the second week of this match, and his performance is considered to be equal to any one of his whole career. He conceded his opponent 900 in 16,000 at Thurston's Hall, Leicester Square, and by the end of the first week Reece was 1131 ahead, leaving the champion with 9795 to obtain in a week's play. The feat was accomplished and three breaks of over 500 were placed to Inman's credit. Reece's biggest response to this was a break of 425.

CHICAGO CLUB BREAKS CAMP

MINERAL WELLS, Tex.—The Chicago American regulars took a morning workout Wednesday, then left this camp for good, taking the afternoon train so as to reach Georgetown in time for a game today. It was the finest day for work since the club arrived here, and they made most of it. The recruits practiced in the afternoon.

ST. LOUIS SQUAD LEAVES

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex.—Manager F. H. Jones took his best St. Louis American league players and departed Wednesday for San Antonio. The remaining players will work north under the direction of Plank. Manager Jones' team meets San Antonio and Waco. Plank's team plays Houston. The two squads will meet in Memphis, where two games are scheduled.

NORTHERN RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The chief event in the Northern Rugby union football program (professional code) on Feb. 24, was the meeting of Leeds, the leaders of the union and, on present form, the strongest club in Yorkshire, with Leigh, the crack Lancashire side. The match was the result of a challenge by Leigh and aroused great interest among followers of the game because of its inter-county nature. Playing on their opponents' ground Leigh won a close contest by 5 points to 0. Both sides were without one or two of their best players, but neither side was handicapped more than the other in this respect. Leeds, however, had not played for several weeks and their resumption of the program was marked by the first home defeat of the season.

Other Northern Union matches were almost as close as this one and there were no runaway victories. In Yorkshire, Hull defeated Hunslet by a mere 3 points to 0; Kingston Rovers were beaten at Batley by only 4 to 0; and Brights suffered defeat at Halifax by 6 to 0. At Huddersfield, with Bramley as the opposition a 5 to 5 draw was effected. Only at Bradford was the margin a large one, Dewsbury won on the northern ground by 2 to 5.

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DEVELOPMENTS IN THE BRITISH WOOL INDUSTRY

War Office Makes Further Announcements Regarding Plan of Government to Regulate Trade in This Staple

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRADFORD, England, March 1.—Further developments in connection with the scheme for the State control of the wool trade are outlined in announcements made by the War Office this week. One announcement states that although, owing to the late arrival of the new wools and the urgency of military requirements, the department will not, for the present, be able to deliver tops for the civil trade, except in cases of urgency, the importance of spinners being able to make quotations for yarns and to enter into forward contracts with manufacturers subject to supplies of tops being available is recognized. Spinners are, therefore, informed that the valuation of the standard grades of all Government topmakers has been completed in accordance with the schedule of prices of tops published in January. The list of appraised prices has been notified to Government topmakers, and they are now in a position to answer inquiries for tops from their customers. Applications will be received direct by the department, and the procedure to be followed will be notified shortly. As supplies come forward more freely an intimation will be given of the extent to which supplies for the civil trade will be granted. While for the most part, wools combed on behalf of the department will be combed to the standards of the Government topmakers, it is hoped that it will be possible to some extent to continue the production of special grades necessary to the trade which has in the past been confined to firms now affiliated to Government topmakers.

It will be remembered that the Government topmakers are the firms with which the War Office enters into direct relations. These are the larger firms, and to each of them is joined a number of smaller firms, so that the work may be shared as evenly as possible. It has further been arranged for the present that where spinners who comb their own tops intend the product for other than Government purposes, they shall have the option either of applying for and receiving supplies of wool which shall be sorted and combed on commission for the department, or of purchasing such wools outright at an equivalent price in the grease.

The War Office announce further that it is the intention of the department that the woolen trade shall in no way be placed in a worse position with regard to arrangements for future business than the worsted trade. While it is the intention at the moment to release supplies of wool which are not required for military purposes or for building up the necessary reserve as freely as possible at auction, it should be understood by the trade that a reserve will be placed on any wools offered at auction which will put them in harmony with the published prices of tops of equivalent qualities. To meet exceptional conditions the department will be prepared to receive applications for wools for disposal by private treaty. Applicants will be authorized to inspect samples at the Bradford office, and, so far as available supplies permit, wool will be released against approved applications. It is further noted to the trade that it is the intention of the department to arrange for the exhibition of samples at offices in Scotland and the West of England.

The concessions outlined above represent, in part, an endeavor by the War Office to meet the complaints made in the debate in Parliament. Since that debate a conference of the various trade interests has met in Bradford, and passed the following resolution:

"It is desirable that there should be a central authority to represent all branches of the wool textile trade, and that for that purpose an associated committee be constituted, composed of representatives of all the chambers of commerce and all trade organizations concerned. That all Government departments be requested to recognize that committee, and to address communications to it, all such communications to be dealt with by the committee after reference of the same for consideration by the organization of the particular branch of the trade concerned."

Steps are being taken to constitute the committee forthwith, but whether the Government will recognize it when constituted is doubtful, having regard to the already established machinery of advisory committees and the fully developed organization of the wool department.

Among its many severe trials the trade has extracted a little amusement this week from an official admission of a "mistake" in the published list of prices for tops. In the original schedule the price fixed for 46s tops was 35d. It was now stated that this was an oversight, and that the true price should have been and now is 3d. As previously explained, the rates of the schedule have recently been adopted as the rates to be paid by the Government for tops bought in the open market, and common report has it that the mistake was discovered as the result of an unduly large proportion of 46s among the tops offered to the department, topmakers making on this quality an extra penny profit—a penny more, in fact, than they could obtain from private buyers.

The following statement, just issued, brings up to date a similar state-

ment given some weeks ago. It shows quantities ordered on War Office contracts from Aug. 4, 1914, the date of the outbreak of war, to Dec. 31, 1916, including contracts placed by the War Office for allied governments, but not contracts placed by allied governments direct:

Boots	34,524,000
Cap comforters	12,326,000
Drawers, cotton	5,689,000
Woolen	20,959,000
Flannel	1,558,000
Drawers, cotton & woolen, short	1,558,000
Gloves, woolen	8,382,000
Socks, worsted	62,565,000
Vests, woolen	9,401,000
Flannel	974,000
Blankets	21,175,000
Yards	12,000,000
Clips for jackets	23,687,000
Trousers	21,558,000
Great coats	2,360,000
Barathea	2,305,000
Bedford, cord	6,064,000
Whitecord, drab	105,102,000
Flannel for shirts	7,244,000
Hospital and miscellaneous	38,000,000
Duck, tent, cotton	10,518,000
Drap, cotton	11,041,000
Jean, cotton	46,853,000
Flannelette cotton	23,344,000

SCHOOL CHILDREN SEE FLOWER SHOW WITHOUT EXPENSE

School children of Greater Boston will be admitted free to the Spring Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society between 10 a. m. and 12 o'clock noon during the remainder of the exhibition which continues through Sunday in Horticultural Hall.

A yellow flowering rhododendron, grown in the Hunnewell estate at Wellesley, is a feature of the show today. T. D. Hatfield, who has had charge of the plant said today that it was the first time a yellow rhododendron has been exhibited in the United States and one of the first ever grown here. Mr. Hatfield has one plant entered in the show and another is being cared for in the Hunnewell gardens.

James Wheeler of Natick, chairman of the committee which arranged the exhibits, has been given a great deal of credit for the artistic way in which the groups are set. Prizes are being awarded from day to day and many of the more prominent exhibits are tagged for first prizes of gold or silver medals. One of the unusual plants to be seen is the pitcher plant from the tropics which acts as a water carrier and a fly catcher. Three specimen of this plant are hanging over the steps leading to the lecture room from the main hall. Included in the banks of A. M. Davenport are old-fashioned flowers not often shown at public exhibitions.

RAILWAY POINTS

The New Haven's private clearance train left South Station this morning for Midland Division territory.

For the accommodation of a party of Simmons College students en route to Portland, Me., today the Boston & Maine attached first class special equipment to the Bangor Express leaving North Station at 1:15 p. m.

A Boston party of Washington, D. C., tourists returned home via the New Haven's Fall River Line boat express at 8:27 o'clock this morning.

Manager William H. Wright of the Boston Terminal Company is instructing a class of Boston & Albany conductors on the Terminal book of rules and the signal system controlled by pneumatic tower No. 1.

The Car Department of the New Haven is running eastern district platform coaches and combination cars through the Readville shops to be equipped with panels for advertising purposes.

The Operating Department of the Boston & Albany has changed the make-up of New York via Springfield trains for the purpose of running parlor and dining cars in front and coaches on the rear.

The New Haven handled into First Street Terminal, South Boston, this morning a solid train of southern oranges consigned to the Boston market, Union Freight delivery.

The Boston & Albany provided special Pullman parlor car service en route to New York City.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Another reduction was named in turpentine and rosins Wednesday, the price of spirits being lowered to 45½¢/46¢ per gallon compared with a previous price of 46½¢. There was no important demand, says the New York Commercial.

Rosins—All varieties were again reduced moderately, the new offering quotation for common to good strained being \$6.75 per barrel. Other grades were proportionately lower.

These quotations are for graded rosins New York: Graded B \$5.75, C \$7.75, E \$5.85, E \$6.90, F \$6.90, G \$6.95, H \$6, I \$6, K \$6, M \$6.15, N \$6.25, WG \$6.35, WW \$6.50.

Tar and Pitch—These products remained firm. Klin dried grades were being held on the basis of \$9.50 per barrel, and resort tar at \$9.60/\$9.75. Finest grades of pine pitch are held at \$5 per barrel, while other grades of pine pitch are offered at \$4@2.5 per barrel.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Wednesday's naval stores market: Spirits of turpentine firm at 42 cents; sales 120 barrels. Rosins firm; sales 1387 barrels. Prices: WW, \$5.55; WG, \$5.55; N, \$5.50; M, \$5.40; I, \$5.25@5.50; E, \$5.25@5.35; D, \$5.25@5.35; B, \$5.25@5.35.

FLAG PROTECTOR HONORED

PORTLAND, Me.—Allen C. Reed, seaman on the cutter Ossipee, has been elected a member of the Society for the Protection of the Dignity and Honor of the Uniform of the United States. Mr. Reed knocked down a stranger who made an insulting grimace at an American flag that was flying in front of an office building.

REAL ESTATE

Title to the Hollis, a four-story brick hotel property situated 804-806 Washington Street, South End, was purchased today by George J. Wilson from Mary E. McDonough, who took title to it just a short time ago. The assessed valuation is \$53,900 of which \$1,900 applied on the land.

Another small transaction has been closed for the estate of Adelaide E. Warren, being a three-story and basement brick house on 940 square feet of land at 17 Waltham Street, assessed for \$4,900, of which \$1,900 is land value. Bernice A. Barrows purchased through the office of Henry W. Savage Inc.

Resolutions denouncing Bay State

CARMEN'S ACTION IS DISAPPROVED BY BROTHER LODGE

Washington, D. C.—President Gompers and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor have presented to Attorney-General Gregory a protest against the declaration of the Supreme Court in the Adamson Law decision that the right of railroad employees to strike is limited by the public interest.

The labor leaders declared the court

had gone out of its way to inject this

"reactionary" assertion into its opinion.

The following statement was given out, with the approval of Mr. Gompers, at federation headquarters:

"The president and secretary of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison, have presented to Attorney-General Gregory in his office a protest in the name of the workers of this country against the opinion rendered by the United States Supreme Court in going out of its way upon matters not before the court and ragging in compulsory arbitration.

"The Supreme Court, by interpolating into the law and argument before it for consideration a foreign matter, namely, denial to workers of the right to quit work in furtherance of their just and necessary rights, pointed out the way to those who wish to tie workers to their work in order to protect the supposed convenience of the public.

"The opinion of the United States Supreme Court in connection with the Adamson Law decision belongs to the old reactionary despotism of Russia and Mexico, and is out of harmony with the free institutions of this republic."

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON D. C.—The following army orders were issued Wednesday:

The retirement of Capt. J. N. Page from active service is announced.

First Lieut. Andrew V. Stephenson is relieved from duty in the Southern Department

Leave of absence for one month is granted First Lieut. Andrew V. Stephenson.

Capt. Earl Atkinson is relieved from further duty under the orders of the Governor of the Panama Canal, and is assigned to the 3d Regiment of Engineers.

Capt. Louis A. La Garde is detailed to deliver a course of lectures at the George Washington University, Washington.

Leave of absence for two months and six days is granted First Lieut. Stanley S. Warren, Medical Reserve Corps.

Leave of absence for 25 days is granted First Lieut. Clarence Quinan, Medical Reserve Corps.

Leave of absence for 21 days is granted First Lieut. Charles M. Strotz, Medical Reserve Corps.

First Lieut. Charles A. Waters, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at Ft. Monroe, Virginia.

Leave of absence for 20 days is granted Maj. Arthur S. Conklin, Coast Artillery Corps.

Leave of absence for one month is granted First Lieut. Charles L. Byrne, 2d Field Artillery.

Capt. William F. Sharp, Field Artillery, now at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyoming, will resume his duties as inspector instructor of the National Guard in Colorado.

Leave of absence for four days is granted Capt. William L. Reed, Infantry.

Lieut.-Col. Edward L. Munson, Medical Corps, is relieved from further duty in the Southern Department.

First Lieut. Joseph N. Barney, Medical Reserve Corps, is ordered to active duty.

Capt. Max B. Garber, Infantry, is relieved from duty with the National Guard in Idaho.

First Lieut. James Conway, Philippine Scouts, is relieved from temporary duty at Ft. Oglethorpe.

Capt. Ray W. Bryan, Medical Corps, now on leave of absence, is relieved from further duty in the Southern Department.

Maj. Leonard D. Wildman will report to the chief signal officer of the Army for duty.

RECLAMATION PLAN
FOR QUINCY INDORSED

Proceedings will be started immediately by the Massachusetts Waterways Commission toward taking the land at the entrance of Hayward's Creek in Quincy, Mass., by right of eminent domain for the purpose of developing this muddy, useless land, which constitutes some 94 acres, into a useful site for freight service, which would benefit the manufacturing communities along the South Shore from Quincy to Brockton.

Governor McCall and the Executive Council yesterday afternoon placed the final seal of approval on the project, which, outside of the Boston Harbor development, is the largest undertaking the State has ever attempted along this line. Through the Waterways Commission's scheme, opportunity is offered to convert Quincy into a deep-water port and to make available both sides of Hayward's Creek for wharves and railroad facilities.

SCHOLARSHIP FUND PLAY

To increase its scholarship fund

members of Phi Mu Gamma Sorority of Emerson College will present Marquerite Meringer's comedy, "Captain Letterblair" next Monday night in the Copley Theater. The cast is made up of members of the fourth year dramatic class, coached by Walter B. Tripp.

INDUSTRIAL FAIR INDORSED

At the Boston City Club yesterday the executive committee of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts voted unanimously to endorse the industrial exposition and export conference to be held at Springfield June 23 to June 30.

SHIPPING NEWS

Mahogany logs valued between \$60,000 and \$75,000 were brought here today from Axim, west coast of Africa, by the Boston schooner Orleans, Capt. J. F. Rutledge. The vessel had 559 logs, some of which weighed six tons, and measured 53 inches diameter and 18 feet long. The vessel was 73 days in making the passage, and called at Hampton Roads for provisions, then proceeding up the coast and through the Cape Cod Canal. It is the quickest passage for a sailing vessel between these ports since the service was resumed about two years ago. The logs are to be used partly for veneer finish and partly for solid lumber, according to Palmer & Parker Company, the Charlestown consignees.

The Bay View Lodge also voted to

make groundfish arrivals today were:

Steamers Crest, 72,100 pounds, Swell

\$80,000; Comber, 63,500, schooner Wal-

thon, 75,000; Mary E. Sinnott 54,000;

Sadie M. Nunan 58,000, and Josephine

De Costa 27,200. The Progress brought

in 1500 flounders, Sabone 600 and F.

S. Willett 1400. Wholesale dealers'

prices per hundredweight: Haddock

\$5.50@11.50; steak cod \$10.75@13.50;

market cod \$5@7.00; pollack \$8.50@12.50;

large hake \$12, small hake \$9, and sand

cod

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

PRICE COURSE
OF STOCKS IS
VERY ERRATIC

No Stability Is Shown by the Active Issues — Marine Securities and Ohio Cities Gas Most Prominent in the Trading

Sagging prices became the rule soon after the opening of the New York stock market today. There was much irregularity again. Lackawanna Steel was strong. Recessions from first figures were large in a number of cases. Utah Copper dropped more than a point from its previous best and Bethlehem Steel "B" 1% points. Republic Iron & Steel went up a point, and then lost it all. Railroads gradually sold lower.

Pond Creek Coal continued its upward movement in the early dealings of the Boston stock market today. It was up 1/4 points at one time.

Both lists were heavy late in the first half hour.

Prices continued their zigzag movements throughout the first half of the session. At midday there were mixed net gains and losses. Marine preferred, which had been weak, selling off nearly 2 points from the opening to 89%, advanced to 91%. The common opened up 3% at 32/4 and after improving fractionally dropped to 31%, later selling well above 33. General Motors opened off 3% at 118 1/2, advanced to 120%, and then declined more than 2 points. Net gain at midday were shown by American Can, Corn Products and Kennecott. Ohio Cities Gas was a strong feature. It opened off 7% at 112 1/2 and moved up to 116 before midday.

The Boston market was sluggish. United Fruit opened off 3% at 146 and after improving to 146 1/2 declined to 145. Copper Range opened up 3% at 65 1/2 and declined to 64. Pond Creek Coal, after opening up 3% at 26 3/4, advanced to 27 1/2 and then dropped a point, improving fractionally later.

In the afternoon trading Ohio Cities Gas was most conspicuous. It rose to 120 before the beginning of the last hour. The Marine issues also advanced further. Gulf common advanced well in Boston and then fell back close to the opening price.

ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Electric Storage Battery Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, with these comparisons:

	1916	1915
Gross sales, less cost, mg, etc.	\$2,069,977	\$1,770,188
Oper. exp'l.	751,181	581,579
Net income	1,318,796	1,188,609
Other net income	363,257	172,130
Total net income	\$1,682,053	\$1,360,737
Less divs.	419,364	419,364
Surplus	932,089	710,533
Prev. surplus	1,108,718	932,089
Reduction book value		
Less adj. net	2,451	114,556
Total surplus	2,388,683	1,408,718

(Expt., after providing for preferred dividends, to 9.7% earned on \$16,249,000 common stock, compared with 8.3% in 1915.)

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Consolidation Coal Company reports for year ended Dec. 31, these changes in earnings:

	1916	1915
Gross income	\$17,512,366	\$17,244,338
Exp., dep., etc.	1,766,239	1,590,761
Int. & div. fund	6,295,455	5,200,637
Balance	2,129,879	660,761
Dividends	1,075,256	559,886
Surplus	1,509,781	1,025,680
Prev. surplus	2,574,774	1,599,781
Total surplus	10,160,391	6,625,359
Less adjust.	10,160,391	6,625,359
Prof. and loss surp.	109,866	109,866
Total surp.	2,574,774	2,464,908

(Increase, equal to 11.6% on \$35,000 capital stock compared with 10.14% on \$30,000,000 capital stock in 1915. Less adjustment of accounts of previous years.)

UNITED GAS & ELECTRIC

The United Gas & Electric Company makes this comparative report for the year ended Dec. 31:

	1916	1915
Gross earnings	\$15,160,157	\$13,472,278
Net income	7,428,810	6,638,359
Surplus	2,958,814	2,432,930

(Increase, equal to 11.6% on \$35,000 capital stock compared with 10.14% on \$30,000,000 capital stock in 1915. Less adjustment of accounts of previous years.)

BANK OF BENGAL RATE

CALCUTTA, India.—The rate of discount of the Bank of Bengal has been reduced from 7 to 6 per cent.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Cloudy with rising temperature tonight and Friday; moderate variable winds.

For Southern New England: Fair to night, warmer on the mainland; Friday fair and warmer.

For Northern New England: Fair to night, warmer in New Hampshire and Vermont; Friday fair and warmer.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 24.10 a. m. 31

12 noon 36

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.

30 New Orleans 68

30 New York 32

46 Philadelphia 38

44 Pittsburgh 34

44 Portland, Ore. 38

58 San Francisco 44

48 St. Louis 46

32 Washington 36

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

54.5 High water, 5:58 a. m. 10:53 p. m.

Length of day, 12:13 New moon, 11:05 p. m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 6:28 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Open High Low Sale

Ajax Rubber 69 69 69 69

Alaska Gold 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 8

Alaska Ju. 7 7 7 7

Allis-Chal. 29 1/4 29 1/4 28 1/4 29

Am B Sugar 92 1/2 93 1/2 91 1/2 92 1/2

Am Can. 8 1/2 8 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2

Am Canpf. 107 1/2 107 1/2 107 1/2 107

Am Car Fy. 69 69 69 69

Am Coal. 44 1/2 44 1/2 44 1/2 44

Am H & L 14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2

Am H & L pf. 69 1/2 69 1/2 68 1/2 68 1/2

Am IceSee. 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2

Am Linseed. 20 1/2 20 1/2 19 1/2 19 1/2

Am Lins/dpf. 53 1/2 53 1/2 53 1/2 53

Am Loco. 7 3/4 7 3/4 7 3/4 7 3/4

Am M Smelt'g. 106 1/2 106 1/2 105 1/2 105 1/2

Am Smelt'g. 113 1/2 113 1/2 113 1/2 113 1/2

AmS SecAmf. 100% 100% 100% 100%

AmSSecBpf. 7 97 97 97

A S Bpf ret. 97 97 97 97

Am SteelFy. 65 1/2 65 1/2 64 1/2 65

Am Sugar. 111 1/2 112 1/2 111 1/2 112 1/2

A T & Cabel. 65 1/2 66 1/2 66 1/2 66

Am Tel & Tel. 127 1/2 127 1/2 127 1/2 127 1/2

Am Woolen. 50 1/2 51 1/2 50 1/2 50 1/2

Am Writ pf. 52 1/2 52 1/2 52 1/2 52 1/2

Am Zinc. 37 37 37 37

Am Zinc. 48 1/2 48 1/2 48 1/2 48 1/2

Anaconda. 85 1/2 85 1/2 85 1/2 85 1/2

Asso Oil. 72 72 72 72

Atchison. 104 104 104 104

Atchison pf. 99 99 99 99

At Coast Li. 114 1/2 114 1/2 114 1/2 114 1/2

At Gulfcf. 113 113 113 113

At Gulfpf. 63 63 63 63

Balt Loco. 57 57 57 57

Balt & Ohio. 79 79 79 79

Barrett Co. 109 1/2 109 1/2 109 1/2 109 1/2

Barrett rts. 23 23 23 23

Beth Steel. 147 147 147 147

Beth Steel B. 140 1/2 141 1/2 141 1/2 141 1/2

BFGoodrich. 56 56 56 56

Brook RT. 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

Burns Term. 10 10 10 10

Burns Bros. 117 117 117 117

Cal Petrolpf. 53 1/2 53 1/2 53 1/2 53 1/2

CalRlecf. 1Pd 37 3/4 37 3/4 37 3/4 37 3/4

Chi & G West. 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2

C & G Westpf. 35 35 35 35

Chi & N.W. 116 1/2 116 1/2 116 1/2 116 1/2

Chi & N.W. 20 20 20 20

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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

BLISS COMPANY SHARE PROFIT IS TREMENDOUS

Nearly \$420 for Each Unit of Common Stock Shown for the Year Ended Dec. 31 Last—Leads United States List

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Report of E. W. Bliss Company for year ended Dec. 31, 1916, shows net after preferred dividends of \$10,465,321, equivalent to \$418.61 a share on 25,000 shares of common outstanding, compared with \$5,432,101, or \$217.28 a share in 1915.

Earnings on the common were the largest published by a United States company. They even exceed the showing by Bethlehem Steel of \$286 a share on common and of \$268 a share earned by Scovill Manufacturing Company on its stock.

Profits of Bliss company contrast with those of other industrial companies which accepted war orders and failed to make profits. Bliss company, however, has been in the munitions business upwards of 50 years and has always made a specialty of shells and torpedoes. In addition, it has its own machine shop, where shell-making machinery of every description is manufactured.

Income account for year ended Dec. 31 compares:

	1916	1915
Net earnings	\$10,465,321	\$5,432,101
Preferred dividends	100,000	56,000
Net for common	*\$10,465,321	5,432,101
Common dividends	4,093,750	256,000
Sur. after div.	6,371,571	5,182,101
Prem. on bonds retired	74,880	
Sur. for year	6,296,639	5,182,101
Total surplus	13,721,839	7,425,181

Last year was a record year for Bliss common stockholders, as dividend payments were \$4,093,750, or 32 1/4 per cent, compared with \$250,000, or \$10 a share in 1915.

The balance sheet discloses some remarkable changes during 1916, principal among which was wiping out of \$5,643,483 shown on 1915 report as received as advance payments on contracts not completed. During 1916 all this work was finished and delivered, with results that the item does not appear. Another change was paying off of the \$748,800 6 per cent bonds, leaving entire capitalization at \$1,250,000 8 per cent preferred and \$1,250,000 common.

The only liability the company has, outside of stock, is \$3,782,218 in accounts payable and accrued salaries. On current assets side the company shows cash, advance payments and inventories totaling \$10,166,935, leaving working capital \$6,384,717. This does not include outside investments amounting to \$2,330,264, compared with \$872,096 in 1915. The big increase in this item is undoubtedly due to accepting foreign Government bonds as part payment for contracts. Outside investments of \$872,096 shown in the 1915 report was made up entirely of Anglo-French bonds.

Cash items showed a decrease of \$3,280,157, mainly due to large cash payments to common stockholders last year. Real estate, building and equipment item was increased by \$846,871, and inventories increased \$2,421,065, from \$4,416,461 to \$6,837,526.

SHIPBUILDING IN CANADIAN YARDS HEAVY

OTTAWA, Ont.—Upwards of \$60,000,000 of shipping to be constructed in Canadian yards this year is already under contract. This comprises the \$25,000,000 placed by Imperial munitions board, acting for the British Government, upward of 100 sailing ships being constructed at various points throughout the country and certain other lines of marine activity of which details cannot be gone into. Before many weeks many new contracts, additional to those already let, may be anticipated.

In carrying out this program, there is a coordination of effort between British controller of shipping, acting for the Admiralty, the Imperial Munitions Board, two departments of the Canadian Government, the large shipbuilding plants and many small builders of ocean going or coastwise craft.

A development of primary importance is promised from the shipbuilding policy being inaugurated. It is the adaptation of large steel plants to fabrication of structural steel and steel plates. Some Canadian steel companies have no such equipment. Others which have rolling mills are not doing anything with them. Their present activities are essentially confined to steel for munitions. There will be an end to that business. It will terminate, in any event, with the war.

Negotiations are now being conducted by way of inducing the steel companies to roll plates for use in shipbuilding and structural steel for building purposes. This plan will greatly widen the scope of the Canadian steel industry.

In the shipbuilding to be carried forward under the munitions board, the material is furnished by the board, the contracting companies being paid a percentage on cost of the work.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY

Central Leather Company is the leading factor among a group of tanners, understood to have closed or to be on the verge of closing a contract for about 750,000 sides of sole leather for Russia. This is the largest single contract yet placed for sole leather in the United States and aggregates between \$11,000,000 and \$12,000,000 in value. It is understood to have been under negotiation for some time.

DIVIDENDS

The directors of the Horn Silver Mining Company have declared a dividend of 5¢ a share, payable April 16. Great Northern Road declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, payable May 1 to stock of record April 7.

Arlington Mills declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 2 to stock of record March 21.

Massachusetts Trust Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 2 to stock of record March 26.

Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc., declared usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent payable March 31 to holders of record that day.

Newhall Building Trust of Boston will pay quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock April 14 to holders of record April 2.

The Imperial Consolidated Copper Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$2 a share on its stock, payable April 30.

Temple Coal Company declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 10 to stock of record April 2.

Rio Tinto declared a dividend of 55s, covering last half of 1916. This compares with 40s for first half of 1916 and 35s for last half of 1915.

Library Bureau of Boston has declared quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on preferred stock, payable April 2 to holders of record March 21.

The Commercial National Bank of Boston has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable April 2 to holders of record March 22.

York County Power & Light Company declared usual dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on preferred stock payable April 2 to stock of record March 19.

Pittsburgh Coal Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 25 to holders of record April 12.

The Cities Service Company declared regular monthly dividends of 3/4 of 1 per cent on its preferred and common stock, all payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

The directors of the Reading Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock payable May 10 to stock of record April 23.

Trustees of the Massachusetts Gas Company have declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share on the common shares, payable May 1 to stock of record April 14.

Atlantic Steel Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent and extra 1 per cent on the common, both payable April 2 to stock of record March 22.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway will pay the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its preferred stock on April 20 to stock of record March 29.

Directors of the Chalmers Oil & Gas Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 22.

Cornell Mills Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra dividend of 2 per cent, both payable April 2 to stock of record March 29. Two per cent has been the usual rate.

The New Orleans, Texas & Mexican Railway has declared 1 1/2 per cent interest on the non-cumulative income bonds, serial "A," payable April 1. This will be the first payment on this issue of which \$15,180,000 is outstanding.

The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Company, Ltd., has declared a quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share on its stock. This is the same as was paid three months ago when the rate was raised from \$2 to \$2.50 a share. The dividend is payable May 1 to stock of record April 14.

Tecumseh Cotton Mills Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent and an extra dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, both payable March 31 to stock of record March 20. Its usual quarterly rate is 1 1/4 per cent. In each of the last two quarters extra dividends of 3 1/4 per cent were paid.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 3/4 of 1 per cent on common stock and 2 per cent on the preferred stock. Common dividend is payable May 1 to holders of record April 14 and preferred dividend is payable April 16 to holders of record March 31.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York declared an interim dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable March 31 to holders of record March 26. This declaration is the first on the increased capital and was made to fill out the first quarter as a dividend of 4 per cent on the old capital for the first two months was paid Feb. 28. This stock is now on a 20 per cent basis.

WAR RISK INSURANCE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Appreciation that German submarines will soon be operating off the United States coast has caused one of the large coastwise steamship companies to enter the insurance market for war risks between United States ports. Rates to the United Kingdom are quoted by local underwriters at 8 per cent flat. Rates to the Mediterranean range between 10 and 12 per cent.

OHIO OIL COMPANY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Ohio Oil Company as of Dec. 31, 1916, shows total assets of \$82,773,218, as follows: Producing and merchandizing property, \$1,406,842 and cash, other investment, accounts receivable, material, merchandise, etc., \$65,551,085. Liabilities include capital stock \$15,000,000, accounts payable \$926,296 and surplus \$6,846,521.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES SALES INCREASE HUGE

Manufacturing Profit Before Allowing for Depreciation Is 15.4 per cent in 1916

One of the features of American Steel Foundries operations in 1916 was the huge expansion in gross sales. The company in 1915 produced only \$10,024,870 worth of products. At that time it was feeling the equipment depression and had no war orders. In 1916 gross sales were more than three times this total, the exact figures being \$31,361,005, an increase in a single year of \$21,336,135, or 212 per cent.

In 1916 American Steel Foundries made a manufacturing profit before allowing for depreciation of 7.03 per cent. In 1916 the ratio doubled to 15.4 per cent. This is a decidedly satisfactory level for this class of product and illustrates of course the effect which war orders had in expanding profits per dollar of gross.

The company last year charged off very heavily for depreciation. The total charge of \$739,414 was \$555,331 greater than the previous year, this difference being equal to 3.1 per cent additional on the \$17,184,000 stock.

American Steel Foundries made a heavy cut into its bonded debt during 1916. The 6 per cent bonds and the 4 per cent debentures were reduced by \$717,000. Further than that President Lamont says that stockholders have been asked to abstain from more than the current 5 per cent dividend with the idea of calling in and retiring the balance of the 6 per cent bonds amounting to \$1,586,000. This will probably be done some time during 1917. Such action would leave the company with only \$2,060,800 4 per cent bonds on which interest charges would be only about \$82,000 a year.

If American Steel Foundries can ultimately wipe out its entire funded debt it will save an annual interest and sinking fund obligation of \$750,000, equal to within 1/4 per cent of the present dividend rate. Adherence to this policy is what is keeping the dividend rate down to 5 per cent despite the fact that 1917 promises to be as big and probably a bigger year than 1916, when 21.1 per cent was earned for the stock. In fact some estimates place the probable 1917 balance as high as 28 or 30 per cent.

NEW YORK CURB

Aetna Explosives 3 1/2 3 1/2
Big Ledge 4 1/2 4 1/2
Bunting & Mont. 65c 65c
Butte Zinc 10 1/2 11
Butte Detroit 1 1/2 1 1/2
Cabinet & Jer. 1 1/2 1 1/2
Canada Copper 1 1/2 2
Cone Arizona 2 1/2 2 1/2
Cosden & Co. 15 1/2 15 1/2
Corden O. & G. 14 1/2 14 1/2
Dundee Ariz. 1 1/2 2
E. & N. National Copper 2 1/2 2 1/2
Goldfield Cons. 65 70
Grant Motors 5 8
Green Monster 2 1/2 2 1/2
Hedda Mining 7 1/2 8
Howe Sound 6 1/2 7
Jerome Verde 2 1/2 2 1/2
Jerome Victor 1 1/2 2
Keweenaw 35 35
Lake Tempe Boat 8 1/2 9 1/2
Magma Copper 45 45
Majestic 1 1/2 1 1/2
Marlin Arms 84 88
Max Munitions 3 1/2 3 1/2
McKinley Bar 50 53
Met Petrol 2 1/2 2 1/2
Mobile Steel 60 60
Midway Oil 80 82
Mohican 1 1/4 1 1/4
Mojave Tungsten 1 1/2 1 1/2
Mother Lode 39 40
Nancy Banks 90 92
Nipissing 8 8 1/2
Peerless 15 18
Ray Portland 1 1/2 1 1/2
Rex Cons. 41 44
Ripon Ref. 11 1/2 11 1/2
Sociedad 12 1/2 13
Sequoia Oil 1 1/2 1 1/2
Sinclair Oil 50 52
Steel Alloys 8 8
Submarine Boat 23 1/2 24 1/2
Success Min. 45 50
Troy Arizona 60 62
United Motors 39 1/2 39 1/2
United W Oil 11 1/2 11 1/2
U. Verde Ext. 39 1/2 39 1/2
U. S. Steamship 6 1/2 6 1/2
Victoria 1 1/2 1 1/2
Zinc Concent. 3 1/2 3 1/2

CITIES SERVICE COMPANY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cities Service Company reports these changes in earnings for 12 months ended Feb. 28:

1917 Increase
Gross \$12,369,711 \$7,307,025
Net of exp. 12,063,352 7,234,129
Sur. after charges 11,888,943 7,557,198
Bal. at pf'd divs. 9,230,185 6,548,705
Bal. at com. divs. 8,378,818 5,696,438

*Equivalent to \$44.81 a share on outstanding common stock, compared with \$17.54 a share for 12 months ended Feb. 28, 1916.

LONDON METAL PRICES

LONDON, England—Current metal prices here are: Spot copper £1.16, futures £1.35 10s; electro £1.51, sales spot none, futures none. Spot tin £2.21 up £2; futures £2.12; up £1 10s; straits £2.13 2s 6d; up £2 2s 6d; sales spot £0.70, futures 80 tons. Spot lead £2.30 10s, futures £2.29 10s, spot silver £4.74, futures £4.74.

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POND CREEK COAL PROSPECTS ARE MUCH BRIGHTER

If the judgment of conservative interests identified with Pond Creek Coal is reliable then the patient stockholders of this property may expect an initial dividend return some time during 1917. If the company is ever to "make good" this should be the year.

Pond Creek Coal promises to earn \$6 a share in 1917. If it can get a production of better than 1,000,000 tons this year it will earn more than \$6 a share. But as conditions are now, with labor and car shortage on the railroads, an output of 1,000,000 tons represents about all the optimism that it is well to capitalize at the moment.

The company is in splendid cash position with a balance in its treasury of about \$600,000. There is no need to accumulate much additional cash or working capital.

Some directors in the company, therefore, feel that a dividend at the rate of \$2 or \$3 a share should be an early possibility. If the rate is pitched at \$2 it will be with the notion that it can be continued for some years to come and perhaps indefinitely.

SHANNON COPPER'S EARNINGS

Report of the Shannon Copper Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, shows a consolidated net profit of \$210,654, or \$2.73 a share, compared with \$209,678 in 1915 and \$95,648 in 1914.

LONDON, England—Bar silver \$1.232,792, equal to 13.16 per cent on the stock.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON, England—Changes

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FRENCH DEBATE
ON SUMMER TIME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Government interpellations by the deputies Long, Théveny, Barthe and de Monzé, on the wheat production and wheat stocks of the country, on the taxation of barley, and on the economic policy of the Government, having been postponed to a later date, a brief debate took place on the summer time bill put forward by M. André Honnorat which was adopted. The period fixed for the alteration in the time is, according to the text of the bill, the first Sunday in April, with a return to ordinary time on the first Sunday in October; but it is to be noted that on a deputy began whether summer time would begin this year on April 1. M. Herriot replied, "Before that date if we can."

M. Alexandre-Blanc then occupied the attention of the Chamber for some little time with a question relating to an article appearing in the Libre Parole libeling the lay schools (Ecole laïque), and which he complained had been allowed to pass unchecked by the censor. It appears that at a meeting of the school teachers of the Canton of Puy the advisability of including among the examiners members of the religious orders was discussed and decided in the negative. Subsequently the Libre Parole published an article entitled "The Lay School is the Boche School." It was true, said Mr. Alexandre-Blanc, that the paper had published an apology, but they had failed to distribute it in the country districts as had been done in the case of the article in question. Even in time of peace, concluded M. Alexandre-Blanc, such an article would have been iniquitous, but in time of war, it is an infamy which has been committed with the connivance of the censor. M. Briand in reply qualified the article in the Libre Parole as deplorable, and as containing expressions which were violent, insulting and unjust. The patriotism of those who had been attacked was, he said, the best reply to the article. It was only necessary to remember the number of soldiers who had been pupils in the lay schools and who had fought for their country in the trenches, to find sufficient denial of the accusations which had been made. M. Blane would have been justified in demanding an explanation from me if the article in the Libre Parole had been printed with the connivance of the censor, continued M. Briand, but as a matter of fact, the suppression of the article was ordered by the censor, but the order was disregarded by the paper, which, in the following day's issue, published a totally inadequate correction. M. Briand went on to say that owing to the fact that the offending newspaper had not been seized, the censor in question had been relieved of his duties. He added that he had taken the opportunity of again giving the clearest instructions to the censor. In dealing with military and diplomatic news they were to act with a careful but broad minded appreciation, while in the matter of political articles they also had a certain authority. Speaking in a general way, continued the president of the Council, the newspapers must be given as much freedom to discuss matters as possible, but when the discussion becomes personal, when it tends to set one Frenchman against another, or criticizes our institutions in a way to rouse strong feeling, then it is the censor's duty to intervene. It is both his right and his duty. At the close of M. Briand's statement, M. Jean Bon recalled the promises made by M. Riom, the Minister of Finance, concerning the suppression of the political censorship, but received no reply. M. Alexandre-Blanc's order of the day condemning the campaign carried on against the lay schools, with the connivance of the censor, was lost.

TARIFF REFORM
LEAGUE'S OBJECTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Brig.-Gen. H. Page Croft, M. P., on behalf of the executive committee of the Tariff Reform League, has published a statement of the objects of that body, which may be summarized as follows:

1. To prepare for peace along the lines laid down by the Paris economic conference, the policy to include:

(a) Security to British industries and labor from the unfair competition of enemy and neutral countries after the war.

(b) The establishment of a consolidated and self-contained Empire, based on reciprocal and preferential duties.

(c) Specially favorable trading arrangements with the Allied countries for a definite period of years.

2. To help in bringing about for the oversea Dominions the full partnership in imperial matters which their great sacrifices and services demand.

3. To free the British Empire from economic dependence on foreign countries, by the establishment of an imperial Development Authority, which with imperial or state aid will stimulate the production of foodstuffs, cotton, sugar, palm products, and other essential raw materials, and also to protect and give every encouragement to the imperial Mercantile Marine.

4. To bring about the highest development of the land by making the United Kingdom as nearly self-supporting as possible in the matter of food, and also to secure regular work and good wages for those engaged in such work.

5. To prevent dumping and to exclude foreign competitive goods produced under labor conditions that are unfair to British producers.

6. To secure preference within the Empire for Britons over aliens, and eliminate enemy influence by drastic reform of the Alien and Naturalization Acts.

7. To provide every soldier and sailor returning to civil life with opportunity to gain good employment and an adequate wage, or with a pension, if unable to work; and, in consultation with the Dominions, to assist those desiring to emigrate.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Three Feathers

This story begins, as do so many others of the best ones, with three brothers who were about to set out to seek their fortunes. Two of these youths were considered clever, but the youngest, whose name was Dumpling, had always been very little to say for himself. But the King, their father, thought it was time that they set forth upon their adventures, and he told them that whoever could bring him back from his travels the most beautiful carpet should one day be King in that land. So the brothers made ready to depart, but they did not wish to journey in the same direction; they accordingly went up to the roof of the palace and they blew three feathers up into the air. One of the feathers flew toward the west, another toward the east, and the third went but a little distance before it fluttered suddenly to the ground. One brother immediately said his farewell and started out in the direction which the east-going feather had taken, the second brother followed the course of the west-going feather, while the unfortunate younger brother went to where the third feather lay upon the ground, and there he sat forlornly down beside it.

Dumpling, the third brother, did not know what to do, but he desired as much as his brothers to seek his fortune; although he could not follow a feather, there might be some other road to adventure. All at once he discovered that he was looking straight at a mysterious trap-door in the ground. Lifting this door, he saw a flight of steps which lead downward. Without hesitation, he descended these steps until he came upon a small door, and upon this he knocked politely.

As the door opened, he heard a voice singing:

"Little frog, so green and cold,
I prithee open and behold
Who it is that knocks so bold."

Then Dumpling saw before him a circle of small frogs in the center of which there sat a large frog. This important personage bowed to the visitor and asked what he could do for him.

"I shall be grateful," replied Dumpling, bowing in his turn, "if you could tell me where I may find the most beautiful carpet in all the world."

At once the frog directed one of the smaller frogs to bring him a big carpet. When this huge box had been dragged into the apartment, the big frog took a key which hung about his neck upon a chain, unlocked the box and pulled out the most beautiful carpet in all the world. Dumpling, being presented with this treasure, hurriedly thanked the frog, and departed on his way back to his father's palace.

While Dumpling had been with the frogs underground, the other two brothers had done but little; they had not gone in different directions, after all, but had simply said to each other: "Dumpling will never find any carpet at all, for he is not clever enough. Let us just buy the shawl from any peasant woman whom we may chance to meet. It will be fine enough to gain us the kingdom." So they brought back just an ordinary old shawl with them, and they and Dumpling arrived at the same time. But, of course, when the King saw the old shawl which the two elder brothers had brought, and then looked upon the carpet which Dumpling proudly spread out for his view, he could not hesitate. "Dumpling has unquestionably won the kingdom with his carpet, which is the most beautiful in all the world," so he said. But the two elder brothers could not give up so easily, for they themselves wanted the kingdom.

So the King was persuaded to offer them another test, this time offering the realm to the son who should bring him back the most lovely ring that

Pegasus and Bellerophon

into the fertile green fields and the beautiful gardens of Lycia, there came in mythological times a terrible monster who trampled down everything which he found in his way. But this creature was so big and strong that the people knew not how to combat him, and there was great distress in the land. When a certain young man, named Bellerophon, came to the court of the King of Lycia, seeking adventure, that King bade him go out and fight the monster. But, though the young man was eager to test his strength and skill, he hesitated before undertaking such a task as the King proposed.

One night, as he lay upon his bed, Bellerophon dreamed that Minerva, the Greek goddess of wisdom, approached him and placed a golden bridle in his hand. When he awoke, he remembered his dream and laughed to think of how impossible it was. But, when he thrust his foot out of bed, he felt something hard and cold upon the floor; he looked quickly down and there he saw the golden bridle of his dream. And so he had the beautiful golden bridle, but he did not know what he should do with it. He carried it about with him, and so he had it in his hand when he went out to the neighboring spring. As he crossed the green field towards the spring, he saw a curious creature standing near the spring, leaning over and drinking. He looked hard at it and at last realized that it was a beautiful pure white horse, having great white spreading wings. Such dainty hoofs, and such a long mane, he thought no other horse had ever possessed. Just then the creature saw the young man who was approaching him; for a moment he stirred as if he would dart or fly away. But then he stood still, and Bellerophon came nearer, the golden bridle in his hand.

Then it occurred to Bellerophon

that Minerva had meant that he should put her golden bridle upon this wonderful horse. It seemed impossible that he should be able to tame such a beautiful, wild white horse as this, but the more he reflected upon it the more sure he felt that such was the intention of the goddess of wisdom. At last he slowly went up to the creature, who made no resistance when he slipped the bridle over his head and then jumped upon his back. No sooner had Bellerophon mounted than the winged horse began to prance along over the smooth meadow, and presently he spread his great white wings and flew high into the air. Bellerophon still upon his back. As they flew along, the young man felt such a sense of strength and power that he was sure that, with the aid of this winged creature, he could conquer the terrible monster down in the land of Lycia. The very next day he set out upon this task, and, with the help of Pegasus—which was the name of the winged horse—he accomplished his work, thus freeing the land from the presence of its terrible foe.

Having done this noble task, Bellerophon and Pegasus came back to the same spring where they had met, and now Bellerophon knew that the must give Pegasus his freedom again. So he dismounted, removed the golden bridle, and soon Pegasus flew off to where he lived among the snowy peaks of the high mountains. The two were sad at parting. Though Pegasus still lived far up in the clouds, amid the mountain tops, he would come down sometimes to canter across the green meadows and drink at the clear spring. Sometimes, when Bellerophon needed his help, the winged horse came down, also, to assist in other brave deeds which his friend, Bellerophon, wished to do.

What the Cotton Bolls Heard

The sun shone with great heat upon a certain cotton field one bright noon-tide. The people who had been working there all the morning had gone to get their dinners, and the Cotton Plants had the field entirely to themselves. Now, if ever plants talk together, I should think it would be at just such times, shouldn't you? Times when no people are near them? And so, writes Emilie Pousson in "In the Child's World."

"As I was saying yesterday," began one Cotton Plant, "it would be a satisfaction to know where the cotton goes after it is picked from our bolls."

"Why, it goes to the cotton-gin," said a Plant near the edge of the field.

"Oh, yes, I know; but I mean after that, when it really gets out into the world. I have heard something about

the cleaning and the spinning and the weaving, and the strange changes that are made in the cotton; but I should like to know more."

"Tweet, tweet," said a sweet voice near. "I can tell you something!"

"Who is that?" whispered the Cotton Plants.

"Tweet, tweet," said the same voice. "I am only a little Bird." (And then he told them how, last year, he had been far away in the pleasant northern land.)

"Indeed!" said the Cotton Plants. They themselves always stayed in one place and preferred it, but they thought that the creatures who could move about were very wonderful.

"Yes," continued the Little Bird, glad to have found listeners. (And he sang them a pretty little song about his life in the pleasant northern land.)

The Balloon-Lady of Kensington Gardens



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor

The Flag Goes By

Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums,
A flash of color beneath the sky:
Hats off!

The flag is passing by!

Blue and crimson and white it shines,
Over the steel-tipped, ordered lines.
Hats off!
The colors before us fly;
But more than the flag is passing by:

Sign of a nation, great and strong
To ward her people from foreign wrong:
Pride and glory and honor,—all
Live in the colors to stand or fall.

Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums;
And loyal hearts are beating high:
Hats off!

The flag is passing by!

—Henry Holcomb Bennett.

The Length of the Days

At Petrograd, Russia, the longest day in the year has 19 hours and the shortest five hours.

The Squirrel Family Moves

"I certainly must find a new home," Mother Squirrel said to herself, "and there is no use in waiting for Mr. Squirrel to return from that business trip, when we might be all settled and surprise him."

She gave a hasty glance at the sleeping children and ran nimbly down the tree to begin her house-hunting. After a long search, a beautiful cubby-hole was found in a large elm overlooking the lake. She examined the place thoroughly, sat on the leafy porch in a big limb's crook, looked over the smiling lake and grew more and more delighted with the place.

"It is a fine location. The neighbors, too, are those Red-Breasts who lived near us last year. I must hasten to take possession."

She carefully placed some acorns and small sticks in the front room, to show that the place had been rented; then she returned to the sleeping children, Caper and Frisker.

In the morning, she told them her plans. They chattered excitedly and did not wish to leave their old home. Why, they knew the way along every limb, even to the top stories, where they could sit with the leafy umbrella over their heads and look far down to the green grass carpet below. Caper had chased Frisker. Frisker had chased Caper through and through this great tree; and now to think that they must leave it! How could they go?

In answer, Mother Squirrel curled her plump tail over her back and scurried down the big trunk. They had never been allowed to go down there. In wild delight, the children scampered after her, but, when they reached the ground, the world seemed amazingly all flat. And the grass felt so soft that they hardly dared step on it. Panic seized them and they ran up the nearest tree, after their mother.

The new home was in the next tree, and Mrs. Squirrel decided that the best plan would be to jump across. Looking down, she chose a good place; then, calling Caper and Frisker to follow her, she quickly leaped to the other tree. But the children were much too excited even to hear her and

blossoming into short frocks or the likes of trousers, and so on through further stages till they disappear into the world of school; for she has sat there almost daily for the last 15 years, absent only in the height of summer, when the children are all away, and then she takes the balloons to Kew or Hampton Court till the autumn days arrive and with them the return of the children. A son she is very proud of is serving with the forces in Salonika, and the keen face will light up with pleasure and interest as she answers questions about him or tells of her last parcel arrived safely at its far-off destination.

The "Balloon-Lady" seems as much a part of Kensington Gardens as Peter Pan, or the children themselves.

The Squirrel Family Moves

they sat closely hugging the safe tree trunk.

"Naughty boys," scolded Mother Squirrel. "Come quickly, and you'll see what a fine thing it is to leap through the air." But they dared not stir. Mother scolded, coaxed, threatened all sorts of punishment, but it only made them tremble more and consider themselves the most unhappy of all little squirrels.

Much disgraced, Mother Squirrel at last pleaded. "Now Caper, you are the bigger, show your brother how brave you are. You are no tree toad, but can leap like any squirrel!" Of course, then poor Caper had to go.

He crept slowly out to the end of the limb. What an awful distance! He never could do it! But there was Frisker watching and his mother praising his bravery. He could not go back.

For one dreadful moment he looked; then he held his breath and jumped. There! He was safe beside his mother, and oh! he was so thankful! How he did race about and chatter happily.

"Ho! Ho! Frisker, you're a 'fraidy. This is the finest tree you ever saw. I wouldn't be such a 'babby,' and with a proud flit of his bushy tail, Caper ran up, through the leafy branches out of sight.

Poor Frisker. He could not stay there alone, and he knew that Caper was having a lovely time. Mother Squirrel had gone around to look once more at the cozy home. Now was his chance. He crept timidly out and before his courage could fail, he jumped into the air. Down, down he went, miserable little squirrel indeed, and struck the soft grass with a gentle thud. No one had seen him, and he was up the trunk of the tree in a flash.

Mother Squirrel came out of the house and Caper ran down from the top of the tree. "Good boy," said Mother, "I thought you would come." Caper frisked his tail gleefully and said, "Wasn't that leap great fun?"

But Frisker did not notice his question, and challenged him to a race through the branches. Off they went and Mother Squirrel sat down contentedly to talk with her neighbors in the pleasant twilight.

"That's a very pretty song," said the Cotton Plants. "But did you say you could tell us something about what becomes of our cotton?"

"Tweet, tweet; that I can," said the Bird. "When my mate and I were ready to build our nest, we had to search well for the materials. One day we were flying near the window of the house in which lives the family for whom we often sing, and there we saw the mother and little Nellie sewing. Pretty soon we heard little Nellie's mother say that the birds would like some threads to weave into their nest, and Nellie threw a bunch of long strings out of the window. Oh, they were so fine and strong!"

"And now I suppose you will think this the best part of my story—those fine strong threads were made of cotton from cotton plants. I am sure of it, for I heard Nellie's mother telling her the whole story. So that is what becomes of part of your cotton; Nellie and her mother sew it with it and give some to the birds for nest building."

The Cotton Plants had listened eagerly and now thanked the little Bird for his pretty story. "As pretty as your songs," said they, "and that is high praise. Come and tell it to us again sometime."

"Gladly," answered the little Bird.

"Truth to tell, I am somewhat lonely at times, far away from my friends in the North, and I shall be happy to visit you."

While the Bird was telling his story, some of the Sunbeams which were playing about the field had drawn near to listen, and now they began to speak.

"We know something about cotton," said they. "Often and often have we heard the women say that there was nothing like the sunshine for bleaching cotton cloth, and often have we bleached it. But that is not all, for we not only bleach the cotton cloth—yards upon yards of it—but there is scarcely a day that we do not, with the wind's help, dry many things that are made of it. When they have been washed and hang clean and wet upon the line."

"Yes, indeed," said a little Breeze, rustling among the Cotton Plants. "The Sunbeams and I often work together at drying clothes, and most of them are made of cotton cloth—dresses, aprons, underclothes, stockings, sheets and pillowcases. Surely Cotton Plants, you may feel that you are very useful, for people would scarcely know how to get along without the cloth which is made from your cotton."

"These are delightful stories," said the Cotton Plants, nodding to one another, smiling as the Sunbeams danced among them, and spreading out their leaves for the breeze to play with. "Now we can grow with more pleasure than ever before. Thank you, good friends; come again and tell us these stories often."

Soon after this the workmen came back into the field. With them came a gentleman and his two children. The Cotton Plants, of course, did not talk any more then, but oh, how they listened, for they soon found that what they heard was of special interest. It was more of the same story which the little Bird had begun and the Sunbeams and the Breeze had continued.

The gentleman was talking with his children about what becomes of the cotton after it is taken from the field; and he not only spoke of cotton thread and cotton cloth, but of cotton batting for comforters and quilts, of cotton cord and cotton lamp wicks, and of still other things made of cotton; more than you or I could remember. It was time that something should be done about it, and, with this thought, Miss Driscoll went the following Saturday morning to the tenement where Kathleen lived.

"Oh, yes, Kathleen's here; you'll find her in the next room," said the landlady, who was washing clothes in the cluttered kitchen. "Here, Timmy, show the lady where Kathleen is; that's a good boy," and she nodded to a small lad who sat whittling in one corner. Timmy jumped up and ran across the kitchen to one of its three doors. "In here," he said, and pushed the door open.

"May I come in?" said the landlady, who was washing clothes in the cluttered kitchen. "Here, Timmy, show the lady where Kathleen is; that's a good boy," and she nodded to a small lad who sat whittling in one corner. Timmy jumped up and ran across the kitchen to one of its three doors. "In here," he said, and pushed the door open.

"May I come in?" said Miss Driscoll, stopping in the doorway and smiling across at Kathleen, who was absorbed in a book.

"Oh," exclaims Kathleen, looking up with a start. "I'm awfully surprised, and I guess I'm glad," she added somewhat doubtfully. "I never had a caller before. Will you have a chair?" and she pushed one out from beside the small bureau and then sat down by the window again.

"What are you reading?" Miss Driscoll asked, taking the proffered chair and picking up Kathleen's book.

"It's the book we have in reading class at school. There's a lovely poem in it about a brook. We haven't come to it yet, but I like to read it just the same. Of course, I don't know what lots of the words mean, but it sounds so beautiful when I read it out loud—just like water running along and singing a song. So I don't pay much attention to the words—to what they mean, that is—but just listen to the sound of them and pretend I'm sitting right by a brook in the green fields."

Miss Driscoll had never heard Kathleen say so much at one time before. She looked at her in amazement. "Why don't you talk in that happy way when you're at the club?" she inquired.

"Oh!" said Kathleen, and then she sat silent a minute. "I'll be honest with you, Miss Driscoll," she said finally. "The club makes me sad. You teach us to do all the things that must be done in people's homes, and I haven't any home."

"Tell me the kind of home you'd like to have," Miss Driscoll urged gently. "Who knows, there may be some way for you to get it."

"Oh, I can't believe it," answered Kathleen. "You see, we want a home near the green fields and where there's a brook. That's the kind Mary had when she was a little girl in Ireland, and it's the only kind that would make us happy."

"Well, if it's right for you to have it, there'll surely be a way," replied the visitor, and those were the words that Kathleen kept thinking about all the rest of the day.

In the meantime, Miss Driscoll was thinking, too, and doing a great deal of telephoning. At noon she went to the factory to have a talk with Mary, and in the afternoon she did more telephoning. "Yes," said one man at the other end of the line; "it's all right. Bring them next week Saturday. Mildred leaves that morning, and the sooner we get some one in her place the better."

That same night Miss Driscoll went to see Kathleen again. She found her talking excitedly to Mary and guessed what it was all

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1917

EDITORIALS

"These Three Things"

The first of the Romanoff Tsars was Ivan the Terrible, the last, as far as it seems possible to judge at the present time, was Nicholas, who might justly be termed the Mild. It is a curious thing, in the history of nations, how often the real tyrants have possessed their thrones in peace, and how often those who have striven to improve the lot of the people have lost theirs. The reason for this, metaphysically speaking, is simple enough. When Louis XVI permitted a national assembly to be called, he set up the form of parliamentary government without trusting to it, and already the guillotine in the Place de la Revolution was in sight. When the Tsar called together the Duma, and yet trusted to his Polyedonostoff and Protopopoff, instead of trusting to the statesmen of that Duma, he made the revolution of the last week a question simply of time.

Yet there is nothing more certain than that the Tsar wished well to Russia, nothing more certain than that he was a Russian at heart, a Russian who contemptuously rejected the proposal of the Deutschtum to save his throne by attempting to open the frontier to the German army corps. A Russian with a love for his people sufficient to endow them with the greatest of the gifts in his power, the institution of a constitutional government. It is the Duma which made Russia a free nation. The Deutschtum knew what was occurring better than anybody. Polyedonostoff and Protopopoff would not willingly have let it come into being, or, having seen it come into being, would have strangled it or adjourned it utterly indefinitely. It was the great desire, however, of the Tsar not only to give the Duma to the people, but to leave it in a position where it would be too strong for those who followed him to destroy. The world will not yet learn the pressure to which he was subjected to destroy what the reactionaries regarded as the Frankenstein he had created, or the loyalty with which, in spite of the many weak moments in which he consented to adjournments and changes of ministers, he stood by the Duma. Some day the world will learn that though the Russian throne could probably not have been saved, its fall could have been averted for many years, had the Tsar been content to be untrue to his own ideals of government. "The Duma," wrote Mrs. Eddy, in a letter to the Boston Globe, in August, 1905, "recently adopted in Russia is no uncertain ray of dawn." Those words were true then. How true the world is learning more and more clearly every day.

What, however, the Tsar did for his own country in the foundation of the Duma, he attempted to do for all countries in the famous invitation to the nations to attend the first Hague Peace Conference, and to attempt there to undertake the limitation of armaments. It may be quite true that the Tsar's idea was generated in the appalling expense with which Russia was faced in rearming her artillery at that moment. But the condition of the Russian artillery was only a reminder to the Tsar of the tremendous waste contained in the military estimates of the world, and of the inestimable advantage it would be to the people of the world if the great Powers would only consent to bring about an international disarmament. When the conference met, in May 1890, the Tsar's point of view was put forward by the Russian delegate, Monsieur de Staal. The time had come, Monsieur de Staal insisted, when the mingling of national interests made the possibility of war distinctly a world danger. No war could take place, in the future, the effect of which would not be felt on all sides. For this reason the national energies and the national resources of the world were being devoted more and more to the building up of an armed peace, more burdensome in its consequences than the worst war which had ever been fought. Opposition to the Tsar's proposal was, however, quickly forthcoming. The German representative, General von Schwarzhoff, would have none of it. The German people were not, he insisted, weighed down with charges and taxes, the German Empire was not facing exhaustion and ruin. On the contrary, the exact reverse was the truth of the matter. Nor did the Germans regard military service as a burden, but as a sacred and as a patriotic duty. Therefore, he could hardly believe that there was a single person in the conference ready to admit that the governments in Europe were engaged in working for the inevitable ruin and the slow but sure annihilation of their countries.

It was in vain that Monsieur Bourgeois, on behalf of the French government, argued that the General would surely admit that if the great resources now devoted to military organization were expended in peaceful and productive activity, the prosperity of every country would increase at an even more rapid rate. The object of civilization appeared to him to be essentially the effort to do something to bring to an end, so far as possible, the perpetual struggle for life between men. No agreement was, however, possible. All that the conference could do was to pass a noncommittal resolution, declaring that a limitation of armaments would be in the interest of the material and moral well-being of mankind. Nine years later the Tsar, with the help of President Roosevelt, brought about a second peace conference, but all that could be accomplished with respect to the limitation of arms was the confirmation of the noncommittal resolution previously passed. Today the world is seeing the effect of the failure to accept the Tsar's proposals. It is true, of course, that those proposals were before their time, and that the very inability to get them seriously considered is a proof of this, but it is curious that the man who attempted the task, should be the man who has lost his throne in the great war which has come about through the contemptuous neglect of his advice.

When, however, the neglect of that advice did bring about the great cataclysm of today, the Tsar did achieve

one great reform, second only to, perhaps even more important than, the calling of the Duma. The national sin of Russia was unquestionably drink. Not only was this the case, but the Government was the great drink merchant. The vodka shops brought yearly to the treasury a sum so vast that the financial ministers were terrified at the idea of imperiling it. To the Tsar, however, the danger of the evil was far more real than the danger of financial dislocation. Still, being a Tsar, he could do that which was beyond the power of the constitutional governor, and it must be remembered, to his perpetual honor, that he took advantage of the autocratic power vested in him to abolish, by a stroke of the pen, the vodka shops, and so to free Russia from her besetting vice, freed from which she was able to free herself in turn of the chain of political slavery.

Had Russia in 1917 possessed no Duma, had she been a vodka-besotted nation, the revolution of March would not have taken place. It is the irony of what is humanly called fate that the man who set her free seems to have been the man who has suffered most for his act. But, when the great summing up of the war takes place, the Tsar Nicholas II may find himself standing, with all his faults and with all his weaknesses, somewhere higher in the affections of the Russian people than the Tsar Peter the Great now stands in their admiration.

Action

THE President of the United States has, by proclamation, set forward the time for the assembling of the Sixty-fifth Congress, in extraordinary session, from April 16 to April 2, one week from next Monday. Public interests require this step, his brief announcement of the change declares, that "grave questions of national policy" may be considered. Public sentiment might have restrained itself even longer, as it has checked its humane, generous, and patriotic impulses during the last two and a half years, but, at the present stage of unquestionable drift toward defense and resistance, it would hardly have been content with less than this. At no time since the invasion of Belgium has public opinion in the United States been so completely unified and determined on matters of national and international duty as it is today. If President Wilson has waited until all that is worthy of being called American in the Republic should find expression in one voice, he has not waited in vain.

This call for an assembling of Congress earlier than was deemed necessary by the Chief Magistrate two weeks ago does not mean that the clash, which he has so long and so patiently struggled to avoid, is now inevitable. Considering the rapidity with which events are moving, and the vast and growing significance and importance attaching to most of them, many things might take place before April 2 which would change the entire complexion of the situation. From surface indications usually reliable, there is apparently no less activity in diplomatic circles, and no more eagerness for solid ground and safer adjustment in certain of the foreign offices than may be found on certain of the battle fronts. Nevertheless, the call for an earlier meeting of Congress will have no other meaning in the thoughts of millions of people in the United States than that, in the judgment of the President, the time for action has arrived. Assuming that this conviction is well founded, decision fraught with possibilities as momentous as the Nation has ever been asked to face, is to pass from the executive to the legislative branch of the Government, for Congress only, reflecting the sentiment and will of the people, can declare war.

The Congress upon which devolves such a tremendous duty and responsibility as that awaiting decision, it is important to consider, is, in the main, fresh from the electorate. Moreover, certain incidents in the closing hours of its predecessor have given the members a later and more definite impression of the Nation's temper than that which they received at the polls last November. There can be no mistake in House or Senate, at noon on April 2, or afterward, while the session lasts, with regard to the country's attitude toward public men whose loyalty is neutralized, or whose allegiance to the flag is tinctured in these crucial times by alien bias or sympathy. Those, in either branch of the National Legislature, who feel that they cannot conscientiously go as far as the Nation demands of them had better retire to the rear now than seek, later on, to vindicate themselves in the estimation of the people. Every State misrepresented in the Senate in the closing hours of last March has repudiated any theory, or philosophy, or sophistry that would stand in the way of the very fullest assertion of national rights, dignity, and pride.

It is within bounds to say, and this of itself is a marvel, that the United States approaches the vital decision which will be made, perhaps, inside of the next two or three weeks, in a mood almost wholly removed from bitter resentment or anything bordering on passion. It is drawn toward active participation in a conflict, which it has always regretted and always abhorred, against its inclination and almost against its will. So reluctant has it been to take the final step that it has borne repeated insult and outrage, hoping always that reason, a sense of justice, and the common instincts of humanity would return to those responsible for the offenses.

If the United States shall participate in the conflict, there can be no question as to the character of its action. No ulterior object, no desire for conquest, no ambition for greater power, no lust for domination, will guide or drive the western Nation. It will be impelled by neither bated nor ill-will. Nor will it seek vengeance.

The United States will enter the war, if it enters it at all, to hasten the return of world-wide tranquillity, and to strengthen the forces of real democracy, through the universal recognition and adoption of which the brotherhood of man, and the consequent perpetuation of peace, may be achieved.

Rebuilding France

ONE of the great questions in France today is, of course, that of rebuilding and rehabilitating the war-devastated areas. For some time past a committee has been at work devising schemes for the reconstruction, and already the work is being pushed forward with

vigor in those districts where evacuation has taken place. There is, moreover, no intention on the part of the French authorities of waiting until the end of the war, to begin the work of compensation. A preliminary credit was opened some time ago, in charge of the Ministry of the Interior, to meet the most pressing needs, and the work of restoration is being proceeded with in every case at the earliest opportunity.

The extensive evacuations of the last few days will, of course, bring the question again into prominence. The fact that the line for more than a hundred miles has been pushed forward, in some places to a depth of twelve miles, means the release of a large tract of country behind the old French and British lines from the designation of an immediate war zone, and that the work of settlement in the areas thus released can be undertaken at once.

There is a considerable difference of opinion as to the best method of carrying through this work. There are those who favor the rebuilding of the ruined towns and villages so they shall be as nearly as possible like what they were before, and there are those who wish the authorities to seize the opportunity of making a clean sweep of the past, and of reconstructing on the most approved system of modern town-planning. Then there are the advocates of the temporary building. Thus the Touring Club of France has opened a competition for plans for hotels "preferably of the type that can be moved, in view of the large influx of visitors to France at the close of the war," and M. Pierre Graterolle, in the same issue of the *Moniteur des Beaux Arts* in which the notice of the competition appears, publishes a strong criticism against the proposals. All that is necessary to provide adequately for visitors, M. Graterolle insists, is the rebuilding, as soon as practicable, of the hotels that have been destroyed in the invaded departments.

It is all very much a question for experts, but it is a matter of common experience that temporary structures, such as those proposed by the Touring Club, have a way of extending their existence almost indefinitely. Many hold the view that the work of reconstruction in France and Belgium, as well as in other parts of the great battlefield of Europe and Asia, cannot be too thorough or too permanent. There is certainly much to be said for wiping out the evidences of the last two and a half years at the earliest possible moment.

The Purchase of Alaska

ON MARCH 30, 1867, the United States Senate received, from President Andrew Johnson, a message containing the surprising announcement that a treaty had been negotiated, with the Tsar of Russia, for the purchase of all that part of the continent known as Russian America. The negotiations had not leaked. It is believed that not more than two or three Senators close to the President and Secretary Seward had any knowledge concerning them. When the announcement was made the message was received in ordinary form, but soon knots of Senators were gathered on the floor discussing this latest departure from the ordinary on the part of an Executive who, during his entire incumbency, had kept his friends as well as his foes guessing. The Civil War had been over less than two years. What was regarded as an immense debt had been piled up against the country. The West beyond the Missouri was practically unsettled, much of it was unexplored; the Government was squandering money in the construction across the desert of a railroad that could never, by any possibility, pay; and now, said the pessimists, when the Nation should be retrenching and economizing at every point, this new extravagance is indulged in. Alaska cost the United States \$7,200,000. In gold, alone, approximately \$500,000,000 has been taken out of the Territory and into the United States proper in the last fifty years.

After holding the land, discovered by Bering in 1741, for over a hundred years, in the mean time granting various concessions to trading companies and building blockhouses and forts along the coast and in the interior, Russia began to lose interest in the possession. There was no Siberian railway in the middle of the last century, access to the North Pacific was difficult, transportation was costly, and as early as the Pierce Administration, in 1854, the then Russian Minister in Washington, Baron Stoeckl, proposed, although confidentially and tentatively, the sale of the great peninsula.

William H. Seward must have had an inkling of the willingness of the Tsar to part with Russian America long before he was able, as Secretary of State under President Johnson, to negotiate for its purchase. For in some of his speeches previous to 1860, there are numerous references to the expansion of the United States, in the northwest of the continent, that may reasonably be given this interpretation. In a speech at St. Paul, a year before the outbreak of the Civil War, after predicting continued growth of the Republic, he said: "I now turn to the Russian, the representative of the civilization of St. Petersburg, making his forts and harbors, but I can only say, 'Go on, Russian. Build up your forts and harbors. You are only doing it for my country, because the civilization of the United States will yet extend to the Northwest.'"

At all events, during his service under Lincoln and Johnson as Secretary of State, it was known, and it became a matter of comment, that Seward and the Russian Minister were very close friends. Certain leases, concessions, contracts, involving the interests of the Russian and Hudson Bay companies, had been coming to the point of expiration early in the '60s. The Russian company had failed to satisfy the home Government, and the disposition in St. Petersburg was not to renew its franchise. Baron Stoeckl, in 1866, went home on leave of absence. It is believed that he carried with him a proposal from Secretary Seward. At all events, when his leave had expired and he was about to return to his post, in February, 1867, the Archduke Constantine, brother and chief adviser of the Tsar, handed him a map with the lines of the treaty, as it was later framed, traced upon it.

There is evidence going to show, indeed, that the

treaty had been drafted before the departure of the Baron, and that the compensation originally named was \$7,000,000. Just what argument was brought to bear upon Secretary Seward afterward is not known, but it is known beyond doubt that another \$200,000 was added. The treaty has often been referred to as one most remarkable for businesslike directness. It is less complicated than many business contracts of today. It is said to stand alone in the history of diplomacy as an important convention "conceived, initiated, prosecuted and completed without being preceded or attended by protocols or dispatches." But many years were to come and go before the treaty of Alaska would arouse any great degree of enthusiasm. The purchase was long known as "Seward's Folly," and not until gold was discovered on the Klondike did it seem to the mass of the people that the United States had got much of a bargain in the transaction with Russia.

Notes and Comments

THERE is no doubt that the European war is serving, among many other things, to make widely separated places and peoples better acquainted with one another. Just consider South America and the United States, for example. It was hardly longer ago than the beginning of the war that South American nations seemed much inclined to consider the Monroe Doctrine as nothing more or less than the implication of some sort of a protectorate which was to be made effective by use of the "big stick." Now they are coming to see, so Washington dispatches have it, that the Monroe Doctrine means a hemisphere pledged to democracy, not a nation inclining towards imperialism. The difference in these two views is, in a way, a measure of the war's far-reaching effects.

MANY French families still keep under glass a piece of the black bread on which Paris fed during the siege. It was with bread, in which rice and oats mixed with bran and starch took the place of flour, that Paris, with a population of 2,000,000 inhabitants, held out for 140 days. The fuel difficulty was the worst, and it led to the cutting down of the trees and the dragging up of the asphalt of the streets. These are memories which make Parisians accept the stale bread and lack of coal of 1917 with a smile. "We haven't got there yet," they remark; though Poulot does make one of his gavins gleefully say to his grandfather, "And where do you come in now with your 1870 stories?"

SOME things are done much better in Canada than in the United States. Take, for instance, Toronto's method of dealing with poor street railway service. In certain cities of the United States there would be talk of correcting the evil by raising fares for the benefit of the responsible and inefficient company. In Toronto, under a progressive traction system, the Municipal Railway Board meets, finds that "the equipment, appliances and services of the company in respect to the transportation of passengers are improper and inadequate in that the company does not operate a sufficient number of cars," and proceeds to order peremptorily that 200 new cars be immediately purchased and placed in commission. Communities south of the line please copy.

THE action recently taken by Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, in regard to his estate of Exmoor, in Devonshire, is one which might well be followed by the owners of similar beauty spots in many parts of the United Kingdom and elsewhere. Sir Thomas is himself a lover of natural beauty, and would do nothing to impair it, on his estate; but he cannot be sure of his successors, and so he has granted to the National Trust a lease of Exmoor for 500 years. He reserves to himself and his successors all the present "rents and profits," but abandons the right to develop it for building purposes, or to interfere in any other way "with its existing beauties." So, though "all the treasures of the Indies" were discovered beneath its surface, the heather, the rock, and the furze bush are secure on Exmoor for 500 years.

FORTY years ago, J. E. Tebo, who had been a river pilot for nearly a third of a century, taking cognizance of the decline in steamboat navigation which had even then set in, spoke before a meeting of citizens in Kansas City, in favor of establishing a barge line. He urged that barges equipped with engines should be built, so that, when aground, they could help themselves out of trouble. They could, he pointed out, with discernment apparently exceptional at that time, be so constructed as to carry a large tonnage with light draft. The meeting agreed that Pilot Tebo's plan was feasible. Something like it has been undertaken on the Mississippi, but, strangely enough, the Missouri is without barge transportation to the present day.

IF PEOPLE would read less that is trivial and more that is solid and philosophical they would not be in so much need of blue sky laws to protect them from "get-rich-quick" stock projects; for thus they might become thoroughly impressed with the definition of a mine which says that it is a hole into which you pour your money, and pour your money, and pour your money, and pour pump water. There are, of course, exceptions, but the rule is pour and pump.

THERE is more than one way of stating a fact, and the advocates of prohibition all over the world found this out long ago. Just now, in the United Kingdom, they are making full use of their opportunities. Food shortage, coal shortage, transport shortage, are placed inexorably side by side with the food wastage, coal wastage, and transport wastage occasioned by the liquor traffic. Here is the latest broadside: Commenting on the proposal to curtail the leave granted to soldiers to relieve the railways, one writer points out that "the drink stuff carried on our railways in one week would equal all the soldiers in the kingdom going home. Every week," he adds, "the drink stuff on our railways fills over 1000 trains of 200 tons apiece."